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THE R.I.B.A. EXHIBITION OF INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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8 DECEMBER 1934

No. 3

Journal

The opening, then the conference, and now the exhibition. Each event in the celebration of the R.I.B.A. Centenary has been honoured by the presence of a member of the Royal Family, and we hope and believe that on each occasion our Royal guests could feel that their interest in our affairs was fully justified. One thing at least is evident, that the phrase we have just used—"our affairs"—is hereafter inadequate to describe the Institute's activities. The domestic fortunes of the profession are no less involved than hitherto, but now more than ever the R.I.B.A. is national in the fullest meaning of the word, and international, too, as the graceful tributes from our many foreign delegates show.

The conference is fully reported in this JOURNAL. Many members will already have been enabled to read the speeches, in the professional and lay papers, but they deserve reading again. Chief of them all was the speech of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the banquet. The Prince's concern with housing and welfare has long been known. As he himself said at the banquet, he has taken every opportunity that has presented itself to proclaim his opinion, and, we can add, has shown time after time how strong and well informed that opinion is. What he says demands attention, not only because he is the Prince of Wales, but because he is, as his great-grandfather the Prince Consort was in his day, in real, sincere and close touch with the spirit of his time. Never before in our architectural history has a prince of the country spoken so clearly in tune with the voice of progressive and creative thought. He can give a lead because he has the genuine knowledge that comes of careful study at first hand. To pass from the main theme of the Prince's speech to an incidental part of it—the same directness of approach that impressed his audience when he spoke of housing gained the confidence of everyone when he spoke of the R.I.B.A. building. His words of praise were infinitely more valuable to us, knowing, as we did, that he had seen it for himself, than they would have been if the same

praise had been expressed simply as a gracious compliment without the experience behind the words to give them meaning.

The last of our Centenary events, the exhibition, cannot be reported in full in this number of the JOURNAL. The frontispiece is a reminder that the exhibition is on and is another illustration of the magnificent way Mr. Wornum's great halls show off their glories in use. The Henry Florence Hall has housed a Royal opening, a reception, a dance and an exhibition in the last few weeks, and has shown itself ideally fitted for each purpose. We hope that the students who take their examination in it will be of the same opinion.

An unofficial conference event—unofficial as far as the R.I.B.A. was concerned—was the wireless debate between the staunch champions of two schools of architectural thought, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and Mr. Amyas Connell. In a careless moment we almost wrote "architecture old and new," but realised in time that the supporters of both traditionalism and modernism claim that theirs is the only truly traditional form of building and the only architecture of the future. The other is dead, so says one side, or sterile says the other. In fact the only thing in common is the opinion that the other man's architecture is not architecture at all. The debate must have interested innumerable listeners, but surely it is a pity, even as recreation for an evening, to stimulate again a battle of the styles. The conference has shown—as the present exhibition shows—that the essential purpose of good building is wide enough to allow scope for the united efforts of the whole profession without the disconcerting note of polemical debate. This is as good an opportunity as any to call attention to a book which we will review in these pages shortly—*The Twentieth-Century House*, by Raymond McGrath. Without venturing to infringe the necessarily cautious tone of an editorial by saying here that everything which Mr. McGrath says is

excellent (our chance for that will come later) we can say that he has described the bases of modern architecture with greater clarity and fairness and with more historical perspective than they have ever, to our knowledge, been presented in a book before. He does not exclude from sympathetic and intelligent consideration every building that does not have the superficial, sometimes very superficial, raiment of modernity, and the buildings he illustrates have been selected with great discernment. If debate we must have it cannot be on a higher level than that so vigorously and admirably maintained by Mr. McGrath, but it is not debate we want but agreement enough to allow architects to work without having to trouble their heads about Architecture with a big "A."

By the deaths of Sir Harold Brakspear and Mr. Beresford Pite the profession has lost two of its most distinguished members, men who each in very different ways gained for himself a wide reputation as architect-scholar. Sir Harold Brakspear is best known for his restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the successful completion of which earned him his knighthood in 1933. This work crowned a career which with few diversions to other types of architectural practice had been concerned with the repair and preservation of old buildings. There were probably only two other persons in the country whose knowledge and experience in this most difficult work could rival his. On another page we print a memoir by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The title "professor" clung to Mr. Beresford Pite long after his turn in the Chair of Architecture at South Kensington had ended, because no other title so exactly described his qualities. The width of his interests was never better displayed than by his frequent interventions in the discussions in the old Conduit Street Meeting Room, where, rising slowly, as often as not on those occasions when the brilliance or perhaps the dullness of the reader of the paper had left others in the audience dumb, he would physically and mentally

unbend as he warmed to his subject. Pontifical deliberation would turn to a fluent display of erudition, and by some unexpected turn in argument he would seize on the salient point and clinch the whole discussion or provoke excited debate by some challenging generalisation. Any picture of him merely as he appeared publicly in the Institute is inadequate. He was a teacher perhaps first of all, as those Cambridge men who came under his influence in the young architectural school there after the war will testify, but he was as well a practising architect whose work was always interesting and generally provocative, but never lacking in sincerity and conviction. He was one of the few remaining architects who retained the Renaissance genius of knowing how to combine sculpture with architecture, as can be seen in an excellent modest office in Mortimer Street, near the present R.I.B.A., and in the provocative entrance to Burlington Arcade, a brilliant piece of baroque designing which may one day be recognised for its true merits. He also built All Souls' Schools, Foley Street, Marylebone, described by Professor Goodhart-Rendel as being "as new as anything in the so-called new architecture, without any of the fuss and worry of the newer newness." Both Sir Harold Brakspear and Mr. Beresford Pite served architecture well, and their loss will be felt by many both in the profession and without.

The times at which there are to be conducted tours of the R.I.B.A. building were incorrectly stated in the last JOURNAL. They are at 12 noon every Tuesday, and 2 p.m. every Thursday. All communications with reference to visits should be addressed to the Librarian. Members are reminded that the mid-week visits are intended for laymen, though any member can, of course, take part. Organised parties of more than a dozen persons should arrange to visit the building on Saturday afternoons; most of the times are now engaged until the middle of February, but there is room to fit in a few more, so members who wish to arrange for any societies to which they may belong to make a tour are advised to write soon to fix a date.



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THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CENTENARY CONFERENCE

HELD IN THE HENRY JARVIS MEMORIAL HALL ON THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER 1934

THE PRESIDENT, SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., IN THE CHAIR

The Inaugural Meeting of the Centenary Celebration Conference of the Institute was held in the new R.I.B.A. building on Thursday, 22 November 1934, at 11 a.m., Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, occupying the Chair.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by calling upon the Honorary Secretary to read the Minutes of the first meeting of the Institute of British Architects, held 100 years ago.

The HON. SECRETARY: "At a meeting held on 2 July 1834 at the Thatched House Tavern after an Address describing the objects that the founders of the Institute of British Architects had in view, and the Constitution which they proposed to set up, the following Regulations were adopted by the undermentioned gentlemen:—

Messrs. Charles Barry.	Messrs. Joseph Kay.
George Basevi, jun.	Thomas Lee.
Decimus Burton.	J. B. Papworth.
Edward Cresy.	P. F. Robinson.
Joseph Gwilt.	H. H. Seward.
Philip Hardwick.	Geo. L. Taylor."

The Regulations comprise the basis of the existing Byelaws. They were published at the time and can be seen in the first volume of the Institute's Proceedings.

The PRESIDENT: Is it your pleasure that I should sign the Minutes as correct?

—
This brief reminder of the events of a hundred years ago was acclaimed by the meeting with pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

IT gives me very great pleasure, on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to extend to all of you a very hearty welcome to this Centenary Conference. Speaking on behalf of the London members I welcome those from the provinces who have come to London to celebrate this great occasion, and on behalf of both London and provincial members I extend the heartiest welcome to those who have travelled from overseas to be with us to-day. To the foreign delegates I should like to say how greatly we appreciate their presence at this Conference; we feel greatly honoured in having them with us. To those who come from various parts of the Empire I say: "Welcome Home!" Their presence here is evidence of the strong ties that bind the Mother Country to the far lands of the Empire, and our old Institute, with its system of Allied Societies throughout the Empire, nobly does its part in strengthening those ties; our very organisation has points of resemblance to that of the Empire—certainly both rely for strength and greatness upon the free and voluntary willingness of their members to stand together in a spirit of cordial co-operation. You will be glad to hear that in the course of the last few weeks we have been receiving by letter, by telegram and by cable from all over the world very kind messages of congratulation and good will, both from our own Allied Societies and from the representative Architectural Societies in foreign countries. These messages are very gratifying evidence of the good feeling that exists throughout the whole of the architectural profession in every part of the world, and it is very pleasant to note that our Institute appears to stand high in the estimation of our colleagues not only in this country but overseas.

The honour of addressing you on this occasion—great in the annals of our Institute—is tempered by a sense of the great responsibility that you have put upon me. But though this occasion is indeed one of responsibility, it is also an opportunity, and I seize the opportunity to express, on behalf of the R.I.B.A., our loyal appreciation of the signal honour that has been conferred upon the Institute and the whole architectural profession by Their Majesties the King and Queen. Their Majesties have, by so graciously consenting to visit and open our new home, opened under most auspicious circumstances a new chapter, or rather, volume in the history of our Institute. To Their Majesties I tender our grateful thanks and keen appreciation of this great honour and kindly act. We are also greatly honoured by H.R.H. the

Prince of Wales having consented to attend the Centenary Celebration Banquet at the Guildhall this evening and by his having paid us an informal visit to view the new building. These royal favours are not only a great encouragement to us, but will act as a spur to our endeavours to fulfil the great task that we, as architects, have always before us, namely, our endeavour to help the community towards a finer ideal of living, and by means of imagination and skill to increase the amenities and happiness of life.

It is one aspect of this contribution of ours to the welfare of the community and the rightful place of the architect in the social fabric towards which I would propose to direct your attention to-day. But, before doing so, there are one or two matters upon which I should like to say a few words.

First, this Inaugural Meeting of the Centenary Celebration Conference is the first important meeting to be held in our fine new home; we are proud of having at last a home that is in keeping with the dignity of the Institute. Mr. Grey Wornum has had a task that might well have struck terror into his heart. It was a task that he could only face by being true to himself, expressing himself with conviction and sincerity, and aiming at a high quality of artistic achievement. Mr. Wornum has built his heart into our building, and it cannot fail to express by its quality such devotion. Some may think the building too modern; others may think it not modern enough. Personally, I do not attach much importance to this aspect of architectural criticism. The style in which modern architects should work may be a matter of architectural politics, it is certainly a matter of great interest, but it definitely does not affect the value of buildings as works of art. We are apt to be prejudiced by this factor that has no fundamental artistic value. Style has no fundamental artistic quality; it is come to-day and gone to-morrow—in this country the Norman gave way to the Gothic, the Gothic to the Renaissance, the Renaissance to Modernism—and the extreme modernism of to-day will be the old-fashioned stuff of to-morrow. The style of the period passes and has no stability, yet we expend a great deal of energy in arguing about styles; it is an interesting subject, but from an æsthetic point of view it has little or no significance. What is important is the quality of a building apart from its style. Quality does not change, and it is common to all styles; it is this to which we should direct our attention. It is not always easy to dissociate ourselves from personal preferences and to

judge a building only by its quality as a work of art. It is so easy to be lenient with a building that is designed in a style with which we are in sympathy, and easy to be severe if the style is unacceptable. I value style as a means to an end—that is to say, if all architects would work in the same style, instead of in many, they would be able to build up a tradition and concentrate all their energies on producing quality in that tradition.

This is, however, rather straying from my text, but judged by this basis of criticism, which I think is the only sound one to adopt, our new building is undoubtedly a success. It is modern in feeling, but with a sense of quality that is rare in a great deal of modern work. It has a fine plan, with a feeling of space and dignity that is surprising in a building that is really of no great size. I should like to convey to Mr. Grey Wornum our thanks and congratulations on having given us a building of which the Institute may well be proud.

Then, there is another subject for congratulation. Many may not have realised that for more than a quarter of the Institute's life—that is, for over a quarter of a century—we have had the same Secretary—Ian MacAlister. During this period the Institute has made a remarkable advance in prestige and importance, until it now stands as the central representative of the profession throughout the Empire. We rejoice that 26 years of devoted service to the profession by our well loved Secretary has received in this our Centenary year recognition in the Honours List; it is an honour that we feel is reflected upon the Institute—I congratulate Sir Ian and Lady MacAlister, and I congratulate ourselves.

This Centenary Celebration might well be expected to inspire your President to flights of eloquence and exuberant oratory that would do justice to the occasion. I propose, however, to make no attempt at anything so difficult or so dull. Nor will I discourse upon some abstruse philosophic theme of academic interest, though I confess I should like to be able to follow the example of Sydney Smirke, who, as you will read in the admirable *History of the R.I.B.A.* issued for this Centenary Celebration, read a paper before the Institute, entitled "The Architecture of the Honey Bee"—this sounds to me like a discourse on functionalism.

We might be tempted on this occasion to cast our minds back over the past—the last 100 years of the Institute's life—a period of triumphs, failures, laughter and tears; but I think our glances should rather be directed forward, to the future, to the next 100 years of architectural endeavour.

I am no pessimist as regards the future, certainly the outlook for architects is exciting. I feel convinced that architects stand on the threshold of a great adventure; circumstances are playing into our hands. Modern life has been allowed to develop as it will and, as a consequence, has got itself into a pretty mess; only a drastic change in the mental outlook of those who direct the activities of the community can bring about an improvement; there are, undoubtedly, indications that such a change is gradually taking place. Life has become so untidy, and so terribly untidy has been the industrial period, which we might say embraces the last 100 years, that there are few people to-day who do not realise that something has gone wrong. "Life is so untidy" was an expression used in a farewell note of a young girl who, for no apparent reason, committed suicide a short time ago; it seems to me an expressive and apt description of modern life. I would put untidiness as the most characteristic feature of our times; and architects are in a position to tidy up at least the outward material aspects of modern life.

I will not to-day stress the artistic qualifications of our profession; indeed, it almost seems that, if architects are to win the confidence of the industrialist and the practical men who direct the activities of the community, art is the last thing we ought to talk about. As it happens, the great need of the moment is for planning and tidiness. If we, as a nation, could get some kind of planning into our efforts, then I feel that art will be found to have arrived naturally and without conscious effort. There is beauty in tidiness, and if cleanliness is next to godliness, tidiness is next to comeliness.

What does tidiness mean? It undoubtedly means planning and simplifying. It is a quality that the industrial age of the last 100 years did not produce, one of the reasons for this being that the men who directed operations did not employ those who had been trained to plan; they employed all who had any connection with building except the planners. The architect is the only man in the community who not only has been trained to plan but who spends much of his time planning, and so learns by practice as well as by precept how to reconcile conflicting and difficult requirements and how to merge them into one harmonious and workable unit, finding, in fact, the simple solution of a complex problem. Yet the old idea still largely prevails in the public mind that the architect is one who enriches buildings with ornament. That the provision of ornament should be considered one of our main functions seems strange to us in these days of stark architectural nudism.

Some may fear that modern architecture is becoming so functional and constructional, and is so near to becoming engineering, that constructors will take over still more work that ought to be done by architects. I do not think this will be so, for very modern buildings *are* designed, even though they may appear to be only functional and constructional. Their walls, floors and partitions crack in the same old exasperating manner that characterises non-functional efforts—indeed, their brittleness and experimental nature lead to even more defects than the more traditional methods of construction. But they owe what quality they have to design and not to modern materials and construction, for these do not necessarily make a fine building, and the touch of an artist is even more essential in a very plain building than in one of a rather more ornate character.

But it is not so much in matters of pure design that I think the architect is likely in the future to take a greater share in the activities of the community. I think that his increased opportunities will be due to his planning abilities being more generally recognised and appreciated by public bodies, industrialists and others. The first step in any building or improvement scheme should be to employ a good planner, yet how often do we find surveyors and engineers with the aid of valuers trying to evolve a solution without the aid of a planner. It is in the vital preliminary stages that it is so important to get the best advice, yet the architect, if he is called in at all, arrives on the scene in the later stages, being merely invited to make the scheme look pretty and to add the "twiddly bits."

It is all wrong that the planning should be left to those who have had no training as planners; they do the best they can, but it is not their fault if the result lacks the hall-mark of a good plan, namely, simplicity, directness and tidiness. It is here that the architect, if he is permitted, can make a great and valuable contribution to public service.

Only recently do we read of the appointment of two "dictators" to deal with those depressing industrial districts that have become derelict and are known as "distressed areas." This work may involve demolition and building—it will certainly mean an effort to bring a little more brightness into lives that have had more than a fair share of drabness and unhappiness. Here is an opportunity of breaking with an industrial tradition that has caused such ugliness and chaos in the past—let us hope that architects will here be given an opportunity of serving the community.

Much of the national energy now being expended

in urban improvements is being devoted to rectifying evils that have resulted from lack of planning in the past. The need for planning and planners is gradually being realised, and this lesson is being taught us by the chaos and muddle left by our forefathers, who, in spite of being so-called practical men, were satisfied with finding a solution that met their immediate requirements and was cheap; whether it was going to prove cheap eventually did not concern them; foresight and allowance for future development was to them idealistic; matters such as that were left for future generations to deal with, and now, here we are, the future generation trying to deal with a muddle that these practical men of the past have bequeathed to us.

Modern civilisation is becoming more and more dependent upon a scientific solution of its problems. The old methods of muddling through have failed; town planning, slum clearance, control of elevations, ribbon development, regulation of traffic, are only some of the many problems that confront us to-day as the result of lack of planning and foresight in the past, and the strong British tendency to save immediate expenditure, even if it involves a huge expenditure in the future, has saddled us with such a legacy that even the unprecedented taxation and rating of the present time can hardly do more than rectify a few of the more glaring mistakes of the past. Our energy and resources are expended in trying to clear up a muddle, a large proportion of which ought never to have been allowed to develop; of course it is impossible to foresee all future developments, and mistakes are inevitable, but the past made little or no attempt to look ahead and take the big view, and with this example in front of us, we have no excuse for making the same mistake. We *must* take the big view, and plan, not for immediate requirements only, but with a view to not making developments expensive, difficult or impossible for future generations.

As soon as the value of good planning is appreciated then will arise a demand for good planners, and this is why I believe that architects stand to-day on the threshold of a great adventure. No one, certainly not your President, would claim that all architects are good planners, but it is a fact that can be stated without fear of contradiction that the best planners in the community are found in the architectural profession, and by fine planners I do not mean men who produce a beautiful looking paper solution, but who can provide the best working plans. The plan that works best is the simple plan, and it is surprising how simple a solution a good planner will

evolve out of a difficult and complex problem; this building we are in is a good example; the requirements were difficult and complex, yet the solution when done seems simple, and one might think the problem that had to be solved was an easy one, yet how few out of those 284 competitors got so simple a solution. This simplicity is most difficult to achieve, and indeed it is only found in the work of the best planners.

Many may have noticed an improvement in the planning of the new "tube" railway stations; there is in these new stations a simple directness in the plans that is not only attractive to look at, but makes them better from a working point of view than the old stations, which had winding tunnels and steps going up and steps going down, and all the untidy makeshifts which are inevitable when difficulties are solved piecemeal and locally instead of with a broad vision of the problem as a whole. Am I right in thinking that this greater simplicity and improvement coincides with the appointment of architects who have been given an opportunity of contributing something to the planning as well as to the design of these stations? The example given by the progressive Underground railway deserves grateful acknowledgment, not only from all of us who are interested in aesthetics, but also from those who merely wish to reach their trains in the most direct way and with the least confusion and trouble.

London is rich in opportunities for planning; rapid transport by road and rail has so altered conditions that new problems have got to be faced. Take the development of the south side of the Thames. This has taken on an entirely different complexion in recent years with the advent of tubes and motor buses. A great change is going to take place here, and although the river front will be the first to change, it should not be considered as a detached unit, complete in itself, but as part of a general scheme of which it will eventually form only a portion. It is essential, however, that such a scheme should be prepared by expert planners, who have been furnished with all the necessary requirements of the problem. The traffic experts of road, railway, river and air, should state their requirements and the reasons for these requirements; the engineering difficulties, valuations, finances, and indeed all the information possible, should be at the disposal of the planners, whose job it is, if they can, to reconcile all the requirements. Sometimes the requirements are such that a really all-round satisfactory solution is impossible; my experience on the L.C.C. Advisory Committee for the Charing Cross Bridge, an investi-

gation lasting ten months and involving a careful consideration of every possible solution, convinced me that the requirements, or rather one requirement, in that problem, rendered an entirely satisfactory solution impossible. All the difficulties could be satisfactorily met, except the requirement that the Southern Railway must come into London overhead and have a station at a particular spot on the river bank; this proved an insurmountable difficulty. The overhead approach completely blocked a satisfactory solution; a number of ingenious proposals were put forward, though many of them were prepared by those who were not in possession of all the facts and requirements. I cannot help feeling that overhead approach of railways into large cities is old-fashioned and out of date, and will eventually give way to underground approach. As this matter of Charing Cross Bridge seems to be reviving, I should like to plead for a thorough investigation of this railway question as a first preliminary; it seems indeed to be the key factor upon which the whole scheme depends, for until this question is settled, no plan can be prepared; but let it be investigated by independent experts and not by any of the interested parties, who should only be called upon to give evidence. It would be a calamity for London that so vast and expensive a scheme should be embarked upon if it were to be ruined by a requirement that may not exist in a few years' time. Convinced as I am that no satisfactory solution is possible under the prevailing railway conditions, I did not regret the abandonment of the whole scheme until such time as railway requirements might be different or Government action render a satisfactory solution possible.

But can London afford to wait? The matter is one of very great importance and should not be allowed to rest, especially as properties may be rebuilt, which would increase the financial difficulties of the problem. Here, again, the bridge and its immediate surroundings should form part of a general scheme and not be an isolated unit that will have to be worked to in the future as best it may. Sir Leslie Scott, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, writes as follows: "Our reference was limited to the bridge, but it was impossible not to realise the related problems of vital redevelopment which lay outside it on the north, and still more on the south side of the river; those wider problems ought to be considered *now* and the bridge decisions made consistent with the general plan. If we do not think them out now, they will be decided for us by uncontrolled building development, which will make compensation cost of subsequent modifications prohibitive and thus petrify the lay-out of the

area concerned for ever." I should like to endorse every word of Sir Leslie's statement.

There are many examples in London where the need for planners and a plan is urgent, and I find it difficult to choose a few illustrations from so large a selection, but, if I might, I should like to take you now from the centre of London to the outskirts, where we have a remarkable development of factory building. A number of industries are moving south, but a still greater number of new industries are building factories around London. Those of us who only use the main arterial roads out of London might think that the awful lesson taught by the North and Midland manufacturing towns had been learnt, and that a repetition of such a state of affairs was not likely to occur. But, unfortunately, it is only on the main road frontages that any attempt is made to render these factory buildings attractive, and even here, only the front portion of the building is treated for advertisement purposes. However, it is not these factories on the main routes that I criticise; we must be thankful that some attempt is being made to improve them, but large numbers of the factories on subsidiary roads, at the back, display the same depressing muddle and chaos that one had thought was a relic of the past. Not only are the buildings untidy, and indeed chaotic in themselves, but there seems no attempt to plan or group the various units into some sort of tidy arrangement. The psychological effect upon employees of working in depressing surroundings must be very considerable, and some enlightened companies appreciate this, but one has almost given up expecting the rank and file of manufacturing companies to consider appearances, except when there is an advertisement value to be taken into account. Nevertheless, one would have thought that the psychological effect upon workers would have led to a more general effort to attain tidiness and cheerfulness; I put it no higher than tidiness and cheerfulness, for not only do these qualities go a long way towards beauty, but they can be appreciated by those who have no interest in art or taste. These qualities of tidiness and cheerfulness can only be attained by planning. A group of factory buildings, with a good lay-out plan and built with attractive materials, can hardly fail to be cheerful and possess a certain attractiveness.

I should like to see architects employed on the planning and lay-out of factories, and not merely being asked to design frontages for advertising purposes. All the requirements of manufacture, the sequence of process, the sizes and the essential juxtaposition of the various departments, can all be given to the architect as the basis of his problem, and it is in the finding

of an efficient, direct and simple planning solution to meet these requirements that he is better qualified than any to give valuable service to the manufacturer.

I have touched upon one or two examples from London, but public bodies throughout the country have many opportunities for planning. In view of this, it is surprising that a number of public authorities have no qualified architect to advise them in these matters; it is frequently left to the Council's Surveyor, who is probably an excellent surveyor, but does not pretend to be an excellent planner. Surely it is not impossible to arrange for these public bodies to retain the services of some well qualified architect to advise them on planning matters, when and as they arise. *Planning* has become necessary, and is gradually being recognised as essential to future development; if public authorities learn to value it, they cannot but employ the only professional man who can give it to them.

Our streets are another example of modern untidiness—they are full of advertisements, signs, kiosks—my kiosks!—standards, studs and beacons, traffic lights and notices—these and the restless variety of buildings all tend to make our thoroughfares bewildering and untidy; we keep adding new signs and features, making confusion worse confounded. We need to "streamline" our streets and endeavour to get a simpler, more efficient and less confusing equipment than exists at present. Here is another opportunity for architects; it is a matter that not only has great influence upon the appearance of a town but also on the efficient working of a town. The same problem arises here that an architect encounters in planning a building; how can all these numerous requirements of a modern city's streets be brought together into a simple and tidy expression? It is not an easy problem, but so far no one has attempted it, and architects alone are capable of tackling it; indeed, this is only one of the many opportunities for the architect quite outside the province of pure architecture. I see many opportunities in the future for the architect as an adviser upon amenities of all kinds, as well as upon such matters as Belisha beacons and balconies for babies!

I do not think I need elaborate my point by further examples of cases in which the architect might render valuable service to the community, but it is primarily as a planner that I think he can, if he is permitted, make a great and valuable contribution to public service; he is trained to plan the house, the cottage, the housing block, the shop, the office block, the church, the school, the hospital, the town hall. He is trained to

plan the combination of these buildings in lay-out schemes, town plans, civic centres; he is trained to plan the village, town, city or suburb as a whole, with its streets, open spaces and "zoning"; he is trained to plan the countryside as a whole, with its towns and villages in proper relation to the whole area. In spite of this and the fact that he is the only professional man who has had this training, his services have not been sought as they should have been, and as the community has failed to realise the need for skill in these matters, so has the community failed to get the efficient service of those best qualified to give it. But I think we may well look forward to the second century of the Institute's life full of hope and

confidence; a great work lies ready to our hands, and it is fortunate that a strong and vigorous Society like the R.I.B.A. stands at the head of the profession, not only as the guardian of the status and material welfare of its members, which would merely entitle it to rank as a trades union, but also for a far finer ideal—the advancement of architecture. The Institute, with its great educational organisation, the schools which it guides, its meetings and lectures, and its Library, directs its efforts towards enabling the profession to render better service in matters that affect not only the efficiency but the happiness and contentment of the community; may complete success crown its efforts.

The Vote of Thanks

Sir RAYMOND UNWIN (Past President): A very great honour has been conferred on me in asking me to propose a vote of thanks to the President on this historic occasion. I suppose one reason why it is conferred upon me is that I had the honour to complete the period of muddle to which the President referred. I have to confess to you that I have again trespassed in that direction; otherwise I should have had the privilege of shaking hands a second time with the President to-day, because I was charged by the President of the American Institute of Architects to bring their fraternal greetings to this Institute. No doubt I ought to have communicated them in writing to the Secretary, and would have done so had I possessed that tidiness to which we now look forward.

Possibly, also, I have been selected because my experience of the past period of muddle goes back further than that of most of you. I cannot remember when those Minutes which were read to us were signed; but I can clearly remember more than 60 per cent. of the period that has elapsed since, and I had the good fortune in my early days to come under the influence of two of those men whose knowledge of art and design led them to be among the first to recognise that sooner or later the period of haphazard muddle must give way to one of design and planning; I refer to John Ruskin and William Morris.

It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction, as well as with a realisation of the honour, that I find myself chosen to-day to thank the President for the Address which he has given us. He might have spoken to us of Gothic cathedrals; he might have spoken to us of modernist bridges; but instead he has chosen to lead us into the new age, and fittingly to open the next century of the life of this great Institute, by emphasising that principle which evidently to all of us is that which is going to dominate this period, if this period is to see another 100 years at all, and that is the principle of order and planning.

I have to convey to the President from the American Institute of Architects the reason that they are not able to be here, and it applies to the Canadians also. It is because in that great country, which has adhered more thoroughly to the principle of what they call rugged individualism—which is another phrase for muddling through—than any other, the breakdown has been, consequently, more severe; so severe, in fact, that we have no conception in this country, or I think in any other European country, of the extent to which the building industry and the architectural profession have suffered owing to the breakdown.

There are some people who are afraid of planning because they think that you may make a mistake. I wonder whether they realise that if you try to carry on without planning you can make little else but mistakes. I think that is a point which should be emphasised.

I am not, however, going to speak to you on this great subject to-day. I want to convey to the President, on your behalf and on my own, our very sincere and hearty thanks for the splendid lead which he has given us in the opening of this new century for our great Institute.

Mr. ALAN ARNOLD (President, The Chartered Surveyors' Institution): Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

I regard it as an honour to my profession and to the body which I represent that I should have been selected on such an outstanding occasion as this and in such splendid surroundings to second the vote of thanks to your President. I do so with the greatest pleasure, knowing, as I do, that the whole of my profession joins with me in addressing to him and to you a message of fraternal greeting and good will on the attainment of your centenary.

For the relations which exist now, and I hope always will, between the chartered architect and the chartered surveyor are close and affectionate. Our ties of common

membership are binding enough of themselves to keep unbroken the seal which long since was set upon our friendship. But there are other bonds which are stronger still. We include in our fold a thousand chartered quantity surveyors working in close and daily co-operation with your members. You architects and we surveyors in our different capacities are firmly attached to a common ideal, the ideal of service to the cause of good building. You are the adjudicators of quality and we of quantity; you are the creators, Zeus-like, of form and of beauty, cold and white and perfect as Pallas Athene; the masters from whose fingers flow the music that is frozen in stone. We, less romantic, less spectacular in our function, go before you to find and appraise the sites for your buildings; we are with you as your advisers upon the ways and means of construction, as your ascertainers of costs and prices, as the measurers and the treasurers in your household; and when you have gone, it is we who remain to see that your handiwork is administered and maintained in its proper use and condition. The architect and the surveyor are so interdependent, so indispensable each to the other that the bonds between us are indissoluble and must ever so remain.

As your co-operators, therefore, and as your friends, we congratulate you upon a century of progress as a body corporate; upon a hundred years of endeavour and achievement in the promotion of architectural educa-

tion, in the cultivation of public interest and public taste in good building, in the advancement of the art and the profession of architecture. We know, no one better, that at this milestone in your history you may look back over the years with pride in a great work well done. We also know that your task, like ours, is never finished, and that on an occasion like this your eyes, like ours, must turn to the road ahead. The story of your first hundred years tells us, no less than does the great position which you hold to-day, that you may march on to meet your destiny strong and confident in the future.

And to you, Sir, a great architect in whom is personified the greatness of your profession, our thanks are due for presiding over this great assembly. It gives me much pleasure to second Sir Raymond Unwin's motion.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to say how impressed I am by the eulogistic way in which this vote of thanks has been proposed, and by the way in which it has been carried, and I should like to thank Sir Raymond Unwin and Mr. Alan Arnold for their kind words, which I feel are quite undeserved.

There is one domestic item of interest which I should like to mention. In 1873-74 my grandfather was President of this Institute, and, he being a widower, the hostess for social events was my mother. That was sixty years ago, but I am glad to say that she is in the room to-day, hale and hearty. (Applause.)

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES AND PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

The PRESIDENT: We are honoured by the presence this morning of nearly 100 delegates representing foreign Architectural Societies, kindred professional Societies, R.I.B.A. Allied Societies overseas, R.I.B.A. Allied Societies, Branches and Chapters in the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State, the Architectural Association and Recognised Schools of Architecture.

Many of these delegates have with them addresses of congratulation to the Royal Institute on the occasion of its Centenary Celebrations. At an earlier date we had hoped that time would permit the reading of these addresses, and we had also hoped to hear a few words from each of the delegates; but the very large numbers involved have unfortunately made that procedure a physical impossibility in the short time available. I am therefore going to ask the delegates present to be

good enough to come to the platform in succession, so that I may thank them and the bodies they represent on behalf of the Royal Institute for their kindness in coming here to-day to do us honour. I shall also ask those of them who may be in charge of addresses of congratulation to be kind enough to hand them to me, so that they may in due course be presented to the Council and printed in our JOURNAL for the information of our members.

I will ask the Honorary Secretary to read out the names of the societies and their delegates, and I will ask each delegate to be kind enough to come up to me when his name is read out.

The addresses presented by delegates are printed in full on pages 182 to 197.

The Centenary Banquet

HELD IN GUILDHALL BY PERMISSION OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE CITY OF LONDON

ON THE EVENING OF THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER

THE PRESIDENT, SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., IN THE CHAIR

A large and distinguished company of members and guests of the Institute attended the Centenary Banquet in Guildhall on the Conference Thursday*. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour, and the Institute was also honoured by the presence of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Killick. After the proposal of the loyal toasts by the President, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES proposed the toast of the Royal Institute of British Architects, saying:—

The celebration of the centenary of any institution is an event which primarily concerns and is primarily interesting to those immediately associated with it. But when a great national institution such as yours celebrates its hundred years of existence it is an occasion which evokes a far wider—I might say a national—interest, and that is why I and others not of your profession are delighted and grateful to be your guests this evening. I personally am proud to be proposing the most important toast of the evening. We congratulate the Royal Institute of British Architects on what it has achieved since 1834, when it began in a very modest way with but a few score of members. It is true that they were the picked men of the profession at that time, but you have followed their example and you have maintained their high standards, with the result that the Royal Institute of British Architects to-day is the largest in numbers and the most ancient in history of the great architectural organisations of the world.

Venerable age and great bulk are sometimes accompanied by failing activity. However true that

may be of human beings, I see no evidence of it to-night. It need never be true of great societies of men and women, even if there are 8,000 people who can put R.I.B.A. after their names or if the members of your associated bodies throughout the British Empire number more than 18,000 persons who come within the field of your influence.

I am quite sure that those of you connected with this great institute consider to-night one of the most important events of your centenary celebration, but it has been preceded a fortnight ago by another very important event, the inauguration of your new building in Portland Place by his Majesty the King. That was a great event. It is indeed fitting that after 100 years you should have a real permanent home of your own designed by an architect for the use of architects.

I have had the pleasure of being shown over your new building by your president and I can describe it as being modern without being modernistic, not over elaborate, well adapted to its purpose, and I would think the brightest and the lightest of any building of its kind in this great city. I have already congratulated Mr. Wornum privately on this achievement because I am very interested in modern architecture. I do so now publicly. I congratulate him on his fine conception of modern design. I derived the greatest pleasure from his new building. I may add that Mr. Wornum was one of the very first men to enlist in the bad days of 1914. Despite his severe wounds he has by sheer ability forced himself into the front rank of his profession.

* A full list of those present is published on pages 208 to 210.

A celebration of this nature allows us to indulge in the pleasures of retrospection. It takes us back to the time of Christopher Wren and other famous architects whose masterpieces of early churches and old country houses are scattered around this country and are a credit to your profession. But by to-morrow morning you will have awakened from your dreams of the past. You will be back again, it may be all too quickly, with your normal thoughts and your work, and you will be wrestling with the problems of the present day. How obvious it is to all of us how times have changed—how the form of our living has changed—not merely a normal and gradual process over a period of years, because the greatest change that has come about has happened in the lives of the youngest of us.

To-day we are not the individualists we were in Victorian and Edwardian days. We are now living, mostly because of the results of the world war, a life which is far more collective in principle than individualistic. Wealth is more evenly distributed throughout the country than it has ever been, and the interest of professional men in common with the interest of commercial men is being directed to a closer consideration of the mass of the people and their requirements than it is to the individual plan.

I think you who are connected with this great institution know how concerned I am over the living conditions of the great mass of our people and how anxious I am to see these conditions improved as quickly as they possibly can be. My visits to the distressed areas and my knowledge of the slums of our great cities have impressed on me the urgent necessity for the rebuilding of those areas and for the rehousing of those in the slums.

I have taken every opportunity that has presented itself to proclaim my opinion on this important matter. You, Mr. President, and your institute have given me another opportunity to-night, and I want to request your great profession, which is so intimately connected with the building of the homes of the people, to make a special study of this great housing problem and to see what can be done not only to lessen the cost of those living conditions but to raise their quality and their amenities.

The housing of our people has not been taken too good care of in the past, and in your study of this problem I would ask you to include at the same time along the same lines the schools and buildings in which they are reared as children and the hospitals in which they are treated when they are sick.

The first aspect of this problem is the planning

and arrangement of our towns and cities. The narrow, twisting streets which we know only too well are the major cause of two great evils—the congestion of transportation on the one hand and the lack of civic pride on the other. I feel that you could develop the idea of widening these streets and raising the height of buildings, making areas where no vehicles except fire engines or the trucks that collect refuse could ever enter, so that you would get an area with houses farther apart, spaced at greater distances from each other, which would tend to greater openness and less congestion.

In other words, I think that all of us interested in town planning should take a bigger and more generous outlook on the planning of our cities following the trend of our times, which is to think less of the limited group of individualists and more of the national point of view.

The second aspect of the problem is the building of the dwellings themselves, whether they be in the form of houses or flats. Modern science and invention have produced and improved all those various articles and devices which go to make for greater health and comfort in the home. Our great industrial and commercial concerns such as motor-car manufacturers and the great multiple stores have shown what can be done by mass production to produce attractively at low costs those amenities of life which formerly only existed for the well-to-do. They have done amazing things, and it must, indeed, be a slim pocket which cannot purchase their products.

I ask you again, as members of this institute assembled in the Guildhall, to carry this principle of mass production over to architecture and the building trade because I am convinced that in no other way will it be possible to raise the living conditions of the great majority of our people and to produce the better conditions which they should and could have by these means. I am sure that the principles of mass production can be applied to housing, and I am equally sure that you can do it and that you will be able to overcome any barriers or prejudices that may stand in the way.

You may at first find it difficult in designing a building to keep it good to look at from the outside and yet give the housewife the comfort that she is entitled to inside. But I think that this difficulty lies in the fact that in the past you as artists have been devoting your time to the consideration of the abstract ideal, which is good in itself when you are considering only the individual client. You must give consideration to another—a greater and far

more important ideal—designing and working for the great majority instead of studying the needs of the minority, because it is they who are becoming more and more your clients.

May I remind you that as an institute you are charged with the great and honourable duty of educating the people of your country to better living more than you are charged with idealising units of architecture.

I have to couple with this toast the name of your President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. He is the bearer of a famous name and needs no introduction to this gathering. I think, my Lord Mayor, that you are fortunate in having him as your adviser in the replanning of this famous hall, and I think, Gentlemen, that your Institute is fortunate in having in this great year of your history such a man as your President.

The Toast of the R.I.B.A. coupled with the name of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

THE PRESIDENT, replying, said: The honour and responsibility of replying to this toast are perhaps equally great.

To-night I have to do my best to be the mouthpiece of over 18,000 Members, Associated Members and Students of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied Societies in every corner of the Empire. On their behalf, I thank Your Royal Highness for the helpful words that you have spoken to us and for the encouragement that you have given us at the close of the first century and the opening of the second century of our work.

In this, the most memorable month of our long history, we are indeed honoured by the presence and the approbation of one who is famous throughout the Empire for his support of all good causes. We believe that *our* cause is a good one; it is also an inspiring one. It is not the advancement of the Institute as an Institute; it is not the material advancement of architects; it is the aim and ideal towards which both the Institute and we architects are continually striving, namely, to help and lead the community towards a finer ideal of living, and by means of imagination and skill to increase the beauty and the happiness of life. We do believe that in estimating the real standard of a nation's civilisation, the state of its architecture is of the greatest significance, and indeed is one of the most important factors to be taken into account.

Buildings are the instruments and material background of our civilisation, the scenery, as it were, of the stage of life. What would be your great City, my Lord Mayor, without its architectural background? What would it be without the work of even one architect—Sir Christopher Wren? But, as planners, we are more than mere scene painters. Great as has been Wren's influence upon the City of London, as the designer of

St. Paul's and the numerous City churches, etc., how much greater would it have been if, in addition, his work as a town planner had been allowed to materialise: the great street plan that he prepared after the Fire of London, which he, an architect, alone had the prophetic vision to conceive, would have had an enormous influence upon the difficult traffic problems of to-day.

Buildings must necessarily dominate and envelope the lives of all of us: the houses in which we live and die, the schools, colleges and university buildings in which we are educated; the libraries, museums and art galleries which exist for the continuance of our education; the churches and cathedrals in which we worship; the offices, shops and factories in which we work; the hospitals and nursing homes in which we recover our health; the guildhalls, town halls, and municipal offices in which we are locally governed, and in some of which we even sometimes dine; the Government buildings and Parliament Houses, in which our rulers endeavour, with varying success, to give us peace and prosperity.

Unfortunately, the percentage of buildings designed by architects in this country is small; this may sound surprising to some, but so large a proportion of our buildings consists either of small houses erected by speculating builders, or industrial buildings, such as factories, etc., practically all of which have been built without any assistance from architects; vast blighted areas have arisen throughout the manufacturing districts of the North and Midlands, and these have been accepted as the inevitable accompaniment of industry. We architects know that ugliness, untidiness and lack of planning, so evident in these examples, are not the inevitable accompaniment of industry; we deny that industrial districts and buildings need necessarily be hideous and we claim that beauty can be achieved with utter simplicity combined with good planning and imagination. The pity is that the good psychological effect of cheerful, bright and tidy surroundings upon those engaged in industry has only been appreciated by so few industrialists. In so far as the community has ignored in these matters the contribution that architects are alone trained to supply, I say that the community is, and has been shown to be, definitely and dangerously wrong.

As long as the spoliation of the country by these efforts was localised and confined to industrial districts, it has been accepted as regrettable but unavoidable. Now that road transport is enabling this fungoid growth to spread itself throughout the fair English landscape, the public conscience is being aroused. But the evil can never be checked until those men who, alone, have been trained to plan and design with vision and imagination are called in to give their services to the community. We have a right to make claims on the attention of the community, for whatever may be our personal merits and shortcomings, we have no need to be modest about the importance of the greatest of the arts, or to be

shy of claiming for it a far higher degree of public recognition than it generally receives. We have perfected an educational system that is turning out year by year a succession of well-trained and enthusiastic young architects, who have the ability and the desire to do the work of the country, if only it is entrusted to them, and we are confident that if only they are given their chance, the country will find itself rediscovering the art of living, and be rewarded by such a renaissance of architecture as we have not witnessed for many generations past.

My Lord Mayor, may I express to you and the Corporation of this great City of London our profound appreciation of your kindness in permitting us to hold this memorable Banquet in this ancient Guildhall, which enshrines within its scarred and battered walls so much of the glorious history of the City of London. Architects here, and others too, may be interested to know that the Great Fire of London gutted this Hall and left it roofless, but the walls remained as we see them, and the marks of the fire are still visible upon them—at least, the marks are undoubtedly those of London smoke, but whether of seventeenth or twentieth century vintage I will hazard no guess. A curious feature of the fire, according to a contemporary account, was that the red-hot timbers of the roof held together for several hours after the flames had gone out. Vincent describes it as follows:—

“That night the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood, the whole body of it together in view, for several hours together, after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose because the timber was such solid oak) in a bright shining coale as if it had been a pallace of gold or a great building of burnished brass.”

After the fire, Wren put a clerestory, with semi-circular headed windows, and a flat coffered plaster ceiling at the height of the apex of the end windows. This remained for nearly 200 years, until it was replaced by the present roof and Gothic clerestory windows by Horace Jones, in 1866.

(However, I have not yet been appointed official guide to the Guildhall! and I fear I am straying from my subject.)

But I cannot help feeling that these old walls are sensitive, and affectionately welcome us to-night as representatives of the Art that inspired their creation, and we thank you, my Lord Mayor, for granting us a privilege that we all deeply appreciate.

Your Royal Highness, may I, in conclusion, thank you for the delightful way in which you have proposed this toast, and the very kind personal references you have made to myself? We are proud and profoundly grateful to you for coming here to-night and paying so gratifying a tribute to the Royal Institute and its work, and we thank you for the inspiring line of thought that you have given us to-night. We architects are anxious to take part in the vast building schemes for the masses and for industry.

We wish to be allowed to come down from our pedestals and we are ready, if permitted, to take part in this great national work. I thank Your Royal Highness, and I thank you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cordial way in which you have honoured the toast.

Mr. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL, M.A. (Vice-President), who proposed the toast of “Our Guests,” said: On that occasion a fortnight ago when Their Majesties the King and Queen honoured us by opening our new premises the thoughts of many of us must have travelled forward to to-night, when we were to be further honoured by the presence at our banquet of His Majesty’s eldest son, the heir to the Throne. It is not the first time that he has graciously come among us, but this, we feel, is a very particular occasion. Centennial anniversaries of institutions cannot, perhaps, be infrequent in an old country such as ours, and they often may mean very little more than that for a hundred years the institution celebrating such an anniversary has somehow kept out of trouble and managed to survive in some way or other. We feel some confidence, however, that our centennial anniversary has a better justification than that, and we are encouraged in that confidence by the favours shown us by Their Majesties, by Your Royal Highness, and by the promise of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to open the Exhibition with which our festival is to conclude.

To speak of our past would, I feel, be inappropriate on this occasion. We hope that the Royal Institute has now entered not only into a brave new building but also into a brave new existence in a world which I hope will not be brave and new in the sense of Mr. Aldous Huxley’s predictions, but which certainly will show little mercy to timidity and no exaggerated respect for age.

I think that among the many qualities which have particularly endeared His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the people of this country none is more conspicuous than are those of fearlessness and the spirit of youth. He has shown himself in everything, and perhaps particularly to-night in his speech, the young man’s friend. We can therefore feel sure of his approval and constant sympathy in the adventure before us, an adventure the symbol of which stands new and shining in Portland Place. In talking of that symbol I am speaking, as he has told you, of something that he already knows; and I am sure that every member of the profession is very much touched that he should have found time to go and see it for himself in the earliest days of its complete existence.

Our new building is the work of a young and brilliant architect who won his position in a competition open to all members of the profession. These open competitions are the arena of youth, and it is the avowed policy of our Institute to further them and encourage them by every means in its power. Those of us who cannot claim to be among the youngest here will remember the brilliant beginning of the distinguished career of our President, who when scarcely more than a boy won in another com-

petition the opportunity of building his great cathedral at Liverpool. That it should have been during his Presidency that another young man should batter down the portals of fame is of the happiest augury for the future.

My business now, however, is not to expatiate upon dreams but to propose the health of those who have been good enough to come here and wish us God-speed in our journey into the future. Surely travellers can never have had a send-off more auspicious and more august! I believe that there are a few distinguished people in the Kingdom who are not here to-night, but I cannot remember their names, and it is obviously impossible for me to attempt to enumerate the names of the majority who are present.

That Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries should have come here is a compliment we particularly appreciate, as we do also the presence of delegates from all parts of the world, far and near, and especially including those from our own Dominions. Among our fellow-countrymen the guest list shows an almost equal representation of those with whom our bond is that which links professions and those who are our fellows in the pursuit of art. This will remind us of the old and sterile dispute as to whether architecture should primarily be regarded as a profession or an art, a dispute that I think can be set at rest finally by what should be the obvious truism that it must be both.

Lord Crawford is to speak after me, and I feel that in his case I must break through the rule, imposed on me by limits of time, of mentioning no names. The occasions upon which he has befriended the Institute, both as an influential lover of the arts and in his capacity as Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission, have been too many to be allowed to pass without grateful recognition upon the Institute's great day.

Finally, among the guests on this occasion I wish to mention and speak for the Royal Institute itself. The President has already mentioned that, but I am sure that all the rest of us feel that to have been able to hold this banquet within the historic walls of Guildhall is a very great privilege, and one entirely due to the kindness of the Lord Mayor and the Court of Common Council of the City of London. I know that our own guests will agree with us that the surroundings in which this banquet has been held will make it doubly memorable. On their behalf, therefore, as well as on behalf of the Institute itself, I wish to express to you, my Lord Mayor, and to the Court of Common Council of the City of London, our warmest recognition and grateful thanks.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Institute, I give you the toast of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other distinguished guests to-night.

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, K.T., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A. (Hon. Fellow R.I.B.A.), who responded, said: I have the task of replying for nearly three hundred guests, repre-

senting the Corps Diplomatique, Church and State, Science and Art, the world of business and our public services, and also an array of presidential badges and pectoral adornments the like of which I have never witnessed before; but we are all united in thanking the Institute for its hospitality, and I have had many messages from your guests, Sir Giles, messages of congratulation, of gratitude and of encouragement.

I look upon the President of the Royal Academy as the official guardian of the arts in this country, and he tells me that he is particularly pleased with the title-page of the menu to-night. He rejoices in the fact that the lions are not as stark as he would have feared, that they are not too functional in their design, and as a painter he is particularly pleased by their indication of mystery and imagination. What he wants to know is, what are they doing? He wishes to know if it is the preliminary—the complimentary preliminary—of a boxing match or the penalty kick at an international football match. On the whole, he concludes that they must be pedestrians, trembling at the edge of one of the new pass-overs, the motif of which appears upon the column, and which, out of compliment to the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been repeated on the ceiling. Anyhow, Sir William Llewellyn wishes me to say that he has thoroughly enjoyed his evening, and that he has never heard Mr. Goodhart-Rendel in better form.

Another of my most important fellow-guests is Lord Snell, who, as Chairman of the London County Council, is guardian of London town planning and control. Lord Snell's message is more intimate in character. He says that all I need tell you is that he has lingered with the greatest pleasure at Château Margaux 1923. Let me convey to Lord Snell that his young friend, Mr. Herbert Morrison, has not flinched at the Diehards Liebfraumilch 1929; and, if I may send back to Mr. Morrison a message from Lord Snell it would be that the Chairman of the London County Council, if my eyes do not deceive me, is lingering still.

Sir Josiah Stamp I should not exactly call a guardian of transport, but he is at least one of its great patrons, and he asks me particularly to say that he would like to mark his appreciation of this centenary by authorising me to make the announcement that all building materials for buildings designed by Fellows and Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects will in future on the railway system which he controls be carried at the usual rates and speed.

Now, there is in our midst a quantity surveyor. A quantity surveyor, Your Royal Highness, is a person who surveys quantities. He is, in fact, the guardian of quantities. He tells me that he has rejoiced in the evening so much that he has made bold to compose an epitaph for a distinguished Gothic architect who sits opposite to him: "Here lies"—So-and-So—"Late Perpendicular." You would like to know who the

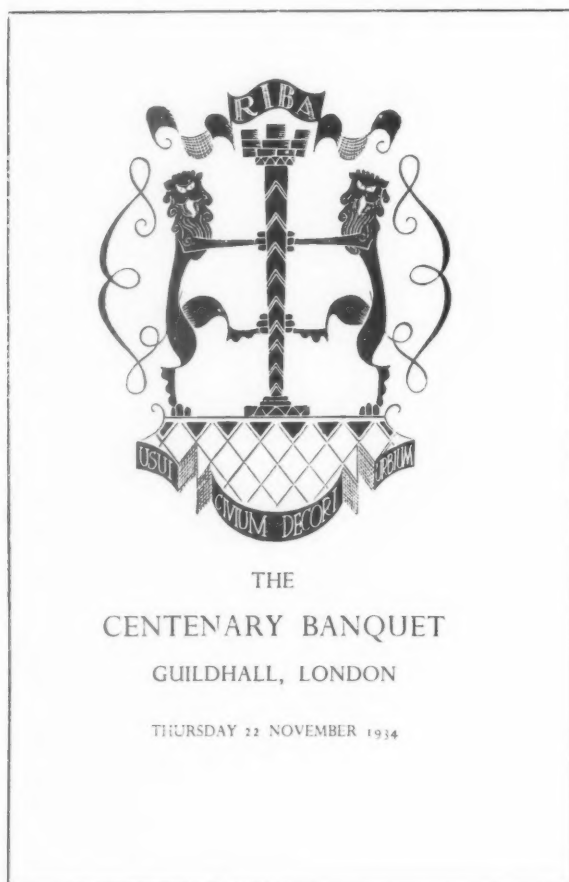
architect is. I should like to know who the quantity surveyor is; but there is no question at all about it that his signature has been disguised by his enthusiasm!

Well, Your Royal Highness, there are many other messages. There is one from the Lord Mayor, who is the illustrious guest in his own historic palace. There is also a rather curious message from Mr. William Pitt, who I can just see on the opposite wall, beginning, "I have been watching your engaging assembly." There is one other message which I shall quote, and one only. Why it should reach me I do not know, because

it is not from a guest; it is from Sir Ian MacAlister. His observation is that after four years of uninterrupted work he really means to take a week's holiday.

Have not I proved, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the guests this evening are united in gratitude and staunch in respect of this famous Institute? We all hope, we guests, that as time goes on the Institute will continue to show to the full its spirit of leadership, and that it will maintain its enterprise, its activity and its resource in the interests of our people here and overseas.

The proceedings then terminated.



THE MENU COVER. THE BADGE WAS DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY MR. JOHN PINKHEARD

Ornament in Modern Architecture

Unneighbourliness in Buildings

PAPERS READ TO THE CONFERENCE AT THE MEETING HELD IN THE HENRY JARVIS
MEMORIAL HALL, ON FRIDAY, 23 NOVEMBER

THE PRESIDENT, SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., IN THE CHAIR

ORNAMENT IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE

BY MR. KENNETH CLARK, M.A. [HON. A.], DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY

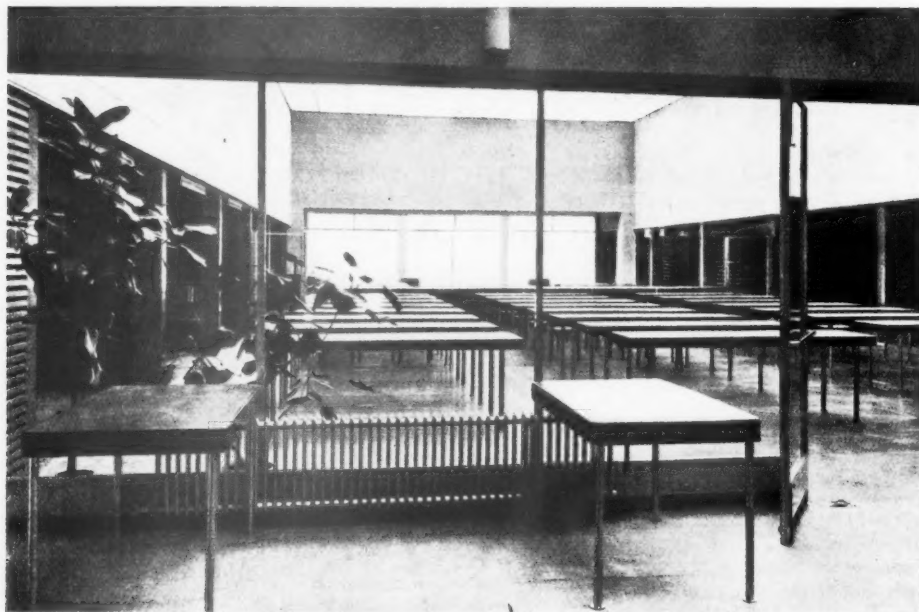
I HAVE chosen to speak to you about ornament, because I believe that this is the part of modern architecture which has been least successful. How often, in criticising a modern building, do we praise the proportions, the plan, the choice of materials, the firmness of construction; and then, to our dismay, we catch sight of some ornamental detail—a balcony or the surround of a door, or even the enrichment of a soffit. Often the ornament is well placed and well executed. But it is timid, meagre, uninventive, lacking in conviction. We are agreed on the value of good proportion and sound construction. But over ornament we are uncertain. We are in a state of reaction, not creation.

Let me remind you how this reaction arose, the mid-nineteenth century was the period of historical styles. I need not mention the efforts then made to recreate the architecture of the Middle Ages, but I may remind you that Gothic, though the most widely attempted, was not the only style then imitated. A visit to the old South Kensington Museum will show one of the heroic efforts made to recapture the style of the Italian renaissance—efforts which engulfed such a great artist as Alfred Stevens. Even the despised Baroque was called in, and was in fact the dominating influence on domestic furniture, on wardrobes, sideboards or four-poster beds.

Now all these were essentially *ornamental* styles. Even in the originals they depended for their effect on ornament, and their Victorian counterparts were often forced, by a difference of purpose, to abandon structure altogether, and to rely solely on decoration to give the impression of style. The truth is that these elaborate styles were not chosen purely for pedantic or archaeological reasons, but because they fulfilled the æsthetic needs of the time. In every branch of life the mid-nineteenth century spirit manifested a *horror vacui*, a dread of emptiness. That rich, dense, material civilisation wished to be surrounded by rich, dense, material objects.

Simple lines, plain surfaces, choice or concentrated ornament, gave to the patrons of that golden age a feeling of chill, of the niggardliness of Nature. They preferred to believe in abundance, and we can hardly blame them for failing to foresee that abundance was to prove more disastrous than famine.

This, then, is the chief cause of the reaction in which we now find ourselves. And when we examine nineteenth century ornament we may persuade ourselves that it is a justifiable reaction. Like guests at an unwholesome banquet we have woken up feeling that the pangs of hunger must be preferable to indigestion. And in consequence our best architects have created a style of such severity that every decorative motive, even the simplest moulding, has been excluded. They have created what in the last century would have been considered a contradiction in terms: an architecture without ornament. Now, far from wishing to decry this style, I believe that the critic of the future will be astonished at how successful it has been. He will marvel at the ingenuity with which our best builders have avoided the ornament of discarded styles, and at the austerity with which they have denied themselves what had come to be the daily bread of design. In factory architecture and in certain types of domestic architecture, he will agree that the movement has produced buildings of great merit. The factory does not require ornament. Bold masses and unbroken lines are suited to its scale and purpose; and where it requires emphasis or enrichment this can be given by such simple devices as a band of channelled concrete. For a very different reason the small house or flat can exist without ornament. Its place can be taken by superimposed and changeable units of decoration—by bright curtains, masses of flowers, effects of lighting—and even (though professional decorators are much opposed to them) by pictures. The effects thus achieved, though they have not the solid, all-weather beauties of the



"... our best architects have created a style of such severity that every decorative motive, even the simplest moulding, has been excluded. They have created what in the last century would have been considered a contradiction in terms: an architecture without ornament. . . ."

THE READING ROOM, THE SWISS NATIONAL LIBRARY, BERNE

traditional styles, are, to me, more exhilarating than the antiquarian clutter of period rooms. But there are whole branches of architecture in which the total exclusion of ornament is much less satisfactory. In nearly all public buildings—in theatres, town halls, government offices—some ornament is necessary to give dignity to architecture, to break the monotony of a street, and to distinguish between such buildings and a factory.

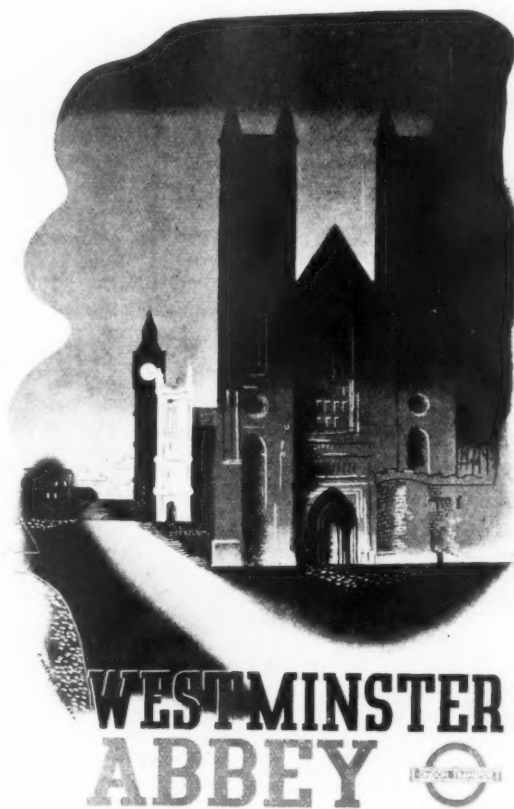
We may say that such a distinction is purely artificial. But that is precisely where our trouble lies. We have abandoned the conventions of architecture before abandoning the conventions of life. As a result, our architects find it difficult to rise to great occasions, and the more intelligent of them can hardly comply with ordinary architectural good manners. It is as if a speaker were not only debarred from all rhetoric or figures of speech, but even prevented from saying, How do you do, or referring to the weather. The same inability to use conventional ornament has, of course, overtaken all the arts. The poet and the musician can no longer spin out their work with ready-made tropes and twiddles. The result of abolishing all these familiar pegs on which to hang ideas is that the ideas themselves have grown fewer, and it is all too plain that modern simplicity does not always arise from a fastidious self-criticism, but from poverty of invention.

Now I cannot believe that the human spirit will for long be content on such starvation diet. Bread and water were necessary for our period of convalescence, but as we recover from the æsthetic debauches of the last century our natural appetite will reassert itself. We shall not think of ornament as a boring adjunct, to be avoided as far as possible, or to be stuck on in a few important places. We shall think of it as an essential part of the whole design. But as soon as we attempt an ornamental style we shall find ourselves in difficulties. Much as we may dislike the fact, I fear it is possible to distinguish between two different forms of ornament: that which is done by the individual sculptor, and that done by the ordinary workman. We all know that this is undesirable. We should all like to return to mediæval conditions when the same mason cut the figure and its decorative niche, and the string course above it. We may even envy the Baroque architects, with their army of skilled workmen equally able to carve a cornucopia or an Ascension of the Virgin. But we know that those conditions are gone, and no amount of make-believe will bring them back in our time. Mr. Eric Gill may continue to write books professing that he is an ordinary carver, but we only have to walk down the street to see that he is a highly individual sculptor, and that his decoration of modern buildings consists of good pieces

of sculpture, arranged like well-placed oases on the edge of the Sahara. Of this ornament done by the individual sculptor we have made considerable use in the last few years. In some instances the sculpture has no more relation to the architecture than if it stood in the hall; in others it is stuck on to the bare wall in place of a window; occasionally, as in the Prospero and Ariel at Broadcasting House, it has a real architectural meaning. But ultimately the success of this kind of decoration will depend on the merit of the sculptor employed; and as sculptors of outstanding individual talent are rare, it cannot be made the basis of new ornamental style. That must rest on the work of ordinary carvers who do no more than carry out ornamental motives. And so we are brought to face the problem, from whence shall our stock of ornamental motives be drawn?

We cannot hope to resurrect a style of ornament from the remote past; that was demonstrated clearly enough in the last century. Even the classical style, which has survived persistent misuse, can hardly be revived again. At last we are cut off from that ancient inheritance, and we may have to wait a long time before we can evolve a substitute current and flexible enough for the average architect to use it with assurance. For the invention of a new style is a long, a painful and a mysterious process. It is almost as difficult to invent a style of ornament independent of the past, as it would be to invent an entirely new language. Ornament must be a common language. It must grow up slowly. Only by a long process of attrition would it come to have an essential relation to the building which it adorns. It must be so familiar that we can use it with perfect freedom, and yet remain idiomatic. The best achievements of modern design are too complicated and personal for the ordinary craftsman, and there is nothing in art more feeble than the attempts at modernism—little cubist patterns of coloured wood let into the panelling of dining-cars, or cheap cubist rugs and curtains—with which commercial interests hope to profit from the prevailing fashions. Indeed, the modern designs which derive from the cubist movement are naturally unfitted to architectural ornament. They are essentially asymmetrical and free, and incapable of repetition. Nevertheless, I think it is from them that our new system of ornament may be deduced. Already in modern advertising and poster design we see that the inventions of Picasso can be rendered in comparatively simple and agreeable formulas, and it is possible that when such designs become widely diffused our architects will be able to build up a new grammar of ornament. Or, if they prove too hard to assimilate, we must wait for some man of genius in whose work there are simple rhythms and a less elaborate plasticity, from which ornament may be evolved. In the meantime, the best we can do is to encourage the experiments out of which an ornamental style must evolve. We can value, in our architects, positive invention rather than negative good taste;

we can demand of them some of the imaginative power which we expect of those who practise the other arts. During the heroic period of bad ornament, Ruskin wrote the following words: "This is universal law. No person who is not a sculptor and painter can be an architect." Such a dictum could hardly survive the architecture which it inspired. Yet in a wide sense it is true. Architecture, for all its technicalities, cannot be divorced from the other plastic arts, which have their roots in the imagination, and in a full and passionate experience of life. And in all great architecture, ornament has been one of the chief means through which the creative imagination has found expression.



A recent London Transport poster by McKnight Kauffer, architecture rendered in "simple and agreeable formulas"



WELLINGTON COLLEGE

UNNEIGHBOURLINESS IN BUILDINGS

BY MR. F. B. MALIM, HEADMASTER OF WELLINGTON COLLEGE

I AM, gentlemen, very highly honoured by your invitation to me to address you to-day. I am also, to be frank, very much surprised. I can only conjecture that you have listened to so many addresses delivered at your conferences by men of eminence in your profession that you desired to mark the unusual character of this occasion by a novel departure, by putting on your programme one speaker at least who knows nothing of architecture, who has not practised it and has not even written about it. Perhaps I ought to qualify that statement. It is not the least of the attractions of the office of a head master that it offers him the alluring, if somewhat perilous, opportunity of trespassing on the preserves of other professions. In the ranks of the Officers' Training Corps I have been a civilian soldier: in chapel I have been a lay preacher: I have worked at pension schemes and aped the actuary: and, low be it spoken in this room, I have criticised plans, laid before me by my clerk of the works, with the impudent assurance of an amateur architect. That confession I must make, humbly but impenitently; and then proceed to ask you to remember while you listen to me, and even more while you discuss

my vain imaginings, that I do not pretend to know anything of the principles of your art, that I have only a nodding acquaintance with its vocabulary, in fact that it is not my fault that I am here, but the fault of those who asked me to come.

I thought that if I was to talk to you, the best thing to do would be to talk of a subject about which I knew a little. That is the reason for my choice of Wellington College.

I do not know at all how many of you have seen our buildings, but I imagine few see them for the first time without some surprise. The head master of a school not very far away observed to me once: "Wellington is like a French railway station: you have even put up the name of the station." That criticism, which has always appeared to me to have been prompted by envy, is true in one particular. The architect quite deliberately placed among the heather and pinewood of the old forest of Windsor an unmistakably French building. There are the mansard roofs, the *œil de bœuf* windows, the festoons of stonework, the slightly fantastic towers, which give the stranger a dimly puzzled feeling that he has strayed

into the purlieu of Versailles and that *le petit Trianon* is somewhere round the corner.

The architect of this relic of the *ancien régime* was Mr. John Shaw. Thanks to the kindness of your Librarian, Mr. Carter, I am able to give you these details about him on the quite unimpeachable authority of the *Dictionary of Architecture*. He was the son of Mr. John Shaw, the elder, F.S.A., F.R.S., and succeeded his father as architect to Christ's Hospital, where he carried out several alterations and additions. He designed in 1843 the new buildings for the Royal Naval School at Deptford; and it is recorded further that he produced an insurance office in Fleet Street, and a handbook on specifications. He was largely employed in valuations and in compensation cases in connection with purchases by new railway companies. Altogether it would seem a busy, bustling sort of architect, interested in the practical exercise of his craft, but not, one would have thought, likely to depart from the well worn grooves of school designing for a voyage into the exotic and the fanciful. Such was the man. Now let us consider for a moment the problem he was set. Arthur, first Duke of Wellington, died in 1852. A grateful country, which some 20 years earlier had broken his windows, decided that he must be commemorated, and the Ministry, in order to endear his memory to the army of that time, stopped one day's pay from every officer and man. After this promising start subscriptions came in handsomely, and the committee which had been charged with the raising of the fund faced a new embarrassment, when they realised that no one had any idea what to do with the money. A deputation waited upon the second Duke, who helpfully suggested that a statue of his father should be erected in every market town in England. The deputation thanked His Grace and withdrew. It was then that a man whose merits we are only slowly learning to appreciate, the Prince Consort, suggested that a school should be built and endowed to educate the sons of dead officers in Her Majesty's Army. The suggestion was adopted and the Prince personally interested himself in the details of the scheme. Some of his pet proposals strike us now as a little bizarre: he had provided, for example, a *chemin de ronde* along which a sentinel paced from end to end of the college, during the dark hours. It was only in August of this year that the last surviving portion of that pathway disappeared. The Prince also insisted on dressing the boys in a strange uniform, suggestive of something between a railway porter and a telegraph boy, a uniform which persisted nearly to the end of the century. But the school owed much to his wisdom and his industry, and not least to the wisdom which pitched on Mr. Shaw.

I do not think I can do better than reproduce here a part of an article written by our Librarian, Mr. Talboys, to describe the renovation last year of the library.

"The library," he wrote, "is a beautifully constructed room pendent to Mr. Shaw's total conception of an architectural group, which, both within and without,

should recall the distinctive period of Waterloo and the Congress, of Castlereagh, Talleyrand and Prince Metternich. It was to this period that the architect's mind instinctively turned when he was called upon to create an enduring memorial to the achievements of Arthur Wellesley and incidentally to the epoch which he represented. But—it is a considerable but—some forty years had elapsed since the congress of Vienna, and in those years a new England had come into being, an England born of agitation and prosperity, yet of some complacency, the England of Reform and Free Trade, of Chartism and the Great Exhibition, the England of Trollope and Charles Kingsley and of Mr. Disraeli yet to come, an England which to the old Duke brooding over his memories at Walmer must have seemed singularly estranged from anything which he could recollect.

"And when the great figure had passed, the architect entrusted with his memorial remembered, the Prince Consort, always less insular than his subjects, remembered—the eighteenth century, grown somewhat raffish, it is true, by Wellesley's time, yet still faithful to the grand manner of its builders; the houses in which the Duke had grown up; the palaces where he had signed his protocols; the older order of Europe which he had incarnated and which seemed to have died with him—these they remembered—and we were saved or almost saved from a structure in the neo-Gothic fashion, sacred to the men of the 'fifties, utterly remote from anything which concerned the Duke of Wellington."

I have given you that quotation because it describes much better than I could Mr. Shaw's solution of the problem that was set him, how should he commemorate in brick and stone the Iron Duke?

But the whole of his plan was never carried out. There was, to begin with, no chapel, one of the dormitories being adapted temporarily for the purposes of worship. The first Master had no house of his own but was allotted for his use part of the main block. The plans for a chapel in a suitable French style drawn by Mr. Shaw are in existence, but they were never executed. For there was now another will at work, the will of Edward White Benson, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury, our first master.

It was said to me once that in every public school there is a spirit that walks; at Rugby it is the spirit of Arnold; at Marlborough, I think, Bradley's; at Wellington certainly Benson's. He was masterful and confident. His portrait has been drawn for us by his sons, more poignantly by General Sir Ian Hamilton. "Benson," he writes, "was a portentous and terrifying figure. I feel it was fortunate for me that Benson ruled us with a rod of iron and that no one I ever met could use it like this Archbishop of Canterbury in embryo."

He was not only a masterful man, but he was a protagonist of the ecclesiastical movement of the middle of the nineteenth century, and an enthusiastic admirer of the work of Sir Gilbert Scott and the other architects



[Courtes Life]

"... At times one thinks that the only thing that matters is that all the buildings should be good, and if they are they will be good neighbours to each other..."

KING'S AND CLARE COLLEGES, CAMBRIDGE

of the Gothic revival. The thought of English boys worshipping in a Louis Quinze chapel was more than he could bear. The new chapel must be a Gothic chapel. How he prevailed upon the governors, I do not know; but there is a pathetic story of an old governor who observed: "Mr. Benson was a most disagreeable man: he never came to a governors' meeting without his resignation in his pocket." But whatever his methods of persuasion may have been, he won the day; and Sir Gilbert Scott was commissioned to design a chapel, and to incorporate in his design a gateway which might link, if possible harmoniously, his thirteenth-century chapel with Mr. Shaw's Louis Quinze cloister.

It is impossible now, except for an imagination more expert than mine, to judge of what the original chapel was. It has been enlarged by the addition on either side of a wide aisle, and the original proportions are entirely lost. But enough remains to show that the description given by Dr. Arthur Benson is not inaccurate, when he speaks of "a chapel of really exquisite proportions and fine detail, studied from nature." Every detail of its building and furnishing Benson watched over with minute and loving care. He found that the stone-masons engaged on the task of carving on the capitals of the columns the wild flowers growing in the neighbourhood, were copying old conventional patterns. Benson suggested that they should throw away their pattern books and copy nothing but real leaves and flowers. He brought them specimens and encouraged them to search themselves for fine examples of fircones

and blossoms. He communicated his ardour to the men, and it is credibly reputed that one of them used to spend his hard earned leisure in Kew Gardens, cultivating his newly found sense of natural beauty. The Master selected a series of subjects for all the windows; and insisted on their being all the work of one firm. He partly provided and partly collected the money to furnish the mosaics in the chancel. I need not multiply details. The original chapel was the creation of the will of Benson and faithfully reflects the taste and the ideals of a scholarly adherent of the Gothic revival.

And after the chapel he built the Master's lodge. I live in it, and I can testify that it is comfortable and convenient. But Mr. Talboys holds "there must ever be a regret that the Anglican manse should have ousted a small French château, such as would have completed the lovely line of the south front." Dr. Arthur Benson is more trenchant. "Of course the Master's lodge should have been built in the fine Louis Quinze style of the college; but my father was allowed a free hand; and he was a purist, that most fatal of all obsessions, because the purist of one century only evokes the hatred and derision of the purist of the next. The house was accordingly built in the nondescript sort of Gothic, made fashionable by Ruskin. It was perfectly planned; there never was a more convenient house; but the poor windows, out of which it might have been possible to look, and even conceivably to lean, were choked by solid stone mullions, not needed to support the walls, in which the sliding sashes were for ever sticking."

These quotations, of which I have perhaps given you too many, have made clear the view of these two gentlemen, that it is a matter for regret that Dr. Benson succeeded in inducing the Governors of Wellington to depart from the plans of Mr. Shaw and to erect by the side of his work structures so unneighbourly as the chapel and the Master's lodge. This juxtaposition of Dr. Pusey and Talleyrand seems to them aesthetically indefensible.

That I am not prepared to deny. I am perfectly incompetent to argue anything on æsthetic grounds. I am wholly lacking in æsthetic perception or appreciation; and such mild efforts as I have made to learn from the works of critics and historians of art, what I ought to admire, have aroused in my mind the unworthy suspicion that the only thing one can be sure of, is that what we admire to-day, our children will despise tomorrow: that (to quote again) "the purist of one century only evokes the hatred and derision of the purist of the next."

I do not regret the interruption of the original design of Wellington; but my argument has no artistic basis. It has a bearing only on buildings which house a great and changing society, such as a school or a college. It has no relevance to the questions with which architects are faced, when they rebuild Regent Street or Portland Place. It is, perhaps, a groundless fancy of mine; but I think I can detect in these societies a real personality. It is a delicate, an intangible thing, but it is there. If you live and work, as I have done, in four great schools, you come to feel this different atmosphere; you are conscious of an *ἦθος*, a temperament which is not that of any single person, but has been gradually but surely impressed upon the plastic fabric of the society by the life and work of the more masterful of those who have there served their time and generation. Surroundings make their contribution: a Sedbergh boy roaming his high fells, or splashing through a beck in spate, is subject to influences very different from the Westminster scholar who says his prayers in the abbey or raises the shout of welcome at a coronation. But it is the men who matter most. And to my mind it is more important to preserve some visible impression which they have made upon the outward fabric of the place, than to cherish a faithful adherence to an original design.

Such deviations from the style of the first founders have, further, the value that they record not only the preferences of a single man, but the varying tastes and ideals of school builders. No one could live as I lived for nine years amid the iron gratings and the stone passages of B. House at Marlborough without realising that there was a time when it was thought that a boarding house should in many ways resemble a prison. We may relax something of that austerity: I am told that there to-day a liberal application of paint has introduced a note of almost riotous gaiety. But I would not pull down B. House. I would leave it standing beside the gracious proportions of Lord Seymour's mansion, to remind us

that there was a time when even the public schools aimed at plain living and high thinking. The citizens of Athens lived in what we might condemn as slum dwellings, while they were building the Parthenon to the glory of the maiden goddess; and Mr. Bell was content that boys should sleep in B. House and eat their meals in a hall which certainly lacked charm, while he was commissioning Mr. Bodley to build the noblest of school chapels. I do not regret the intrusion of the note of austerity, nor would I remove the building that records it.

There was sent to me some years ago by the authorities of my college the prospectus of a scheme for the demolition in the great Court of Trinity of the eighteenth-century block which contains the old Combination Room and the kitchens. The intention was, if I remember right, to restore as closely as possible the original chambers of the sixteenth century. I was invited to send a modest contribution. I did not do so, and I fancy many Trinity men must have also declined to subscribe, for the suggested restoration seems to have been allowed to be forgotten. Rightly forgotten, in my opinion, for Trinity is a great organism which has grown with the lapse of centuries, and which was certainly not at its weakest in the century when Richard Bentley "leapt over the wall" and became its Master. The Fellows have now forsaken the Combination Room; it was, perhaps, a thought too stately for ordinary everyday life. But it is still available for occasions which call for a room of dignified and ample proportions. It may not harmonise well with its Tudor surroundings, but I rejoice that it remains; for it visibly embodies a part of the history of the society; it reminds us of the motley generations which have thronged the court, as surely as does the gateway of Edward III, still standing sentinel by the chapel, which Queen Mary built.

It is given to but few of you, gentlemen, like Professor Newton, to design a whole new school. I do not venture to express any opinion on the way in which he has carried out that fascinating and important task. I have more than once visited Merchant Taylors, and each time with vivid interest and delight. But a new school, a school built all at one time and in a uniform style, can never for me have the interest of one that has grown, one that bears the sign manual of different hands, the impress of different personalities, the traces of the variation of ideals and of taste. I recollect once going round some part of Eton with Mr. Luxmoore, and how he said to us: "Between those stones here and those there lie all the Wars of the Roses." Few schools can lay claim to the romance of Eton: but almost all that have attained even a modest antiquity, can show some buildings of character and individuality. They may be unneighbourly, they may sometimes seem to be ostentatiously indifferent to their surroundings, but to the historical imagination they tell their own tale of the men who raised them, of the age in which they lived and the beliefs in which they worked, and I would not have it otherwise.

The Vote of Thanks and Discussion

Mr. HENRY M. FLETCHER [F.], *Hon. Secretary*: It seems to me very appropriate that we should open the series of what we may call our ordinary meetings with two papers from distinguished men who are not architects. It is entirely in the tradition of this Institute, which was founded a hundred years ago as an Institute not only of architects but also of people of cultivation who were interested in the arts, and especially in architecture. In spite of Mr. Malim's modesty, we can see that both those who have given up so much of their valuable time to come to talk to mere architects to-day are thoroughly interested in our calling.

It is a difficult matter, and seems to me almost without precedent, to return thanks for two papers which are connected only by the common subject of architecture, two papers which are both very full of matter which requires chewing over and digesting, and if I leave out a good many points and mix up to some extent the contents of the two papers you must bear with me.

Mr. Clark, in his paper on "Ornament in Modern Architecture," puts vividly and truly the difficulty which we are all in to-day. There is one point in his paper which struck me as emphasising that difficulty particularly, when he said first of all that what you want is that all architects, and in fact all artists, should be designing and working in one style, so that that style becomes so familiar that it is a part of themselves and they can do what they like with it; and then almost immediately afterwards he said, with what I cannot help thinking was a tone of disappointment, that he was constantly getting posters before him by young painters which showed that they were all working in one style and that it was as easy as pie. Surely those young painters were doing what he asks all artists to do, working in one manner and attaining mastery of it; yet I thought I detected a note of disappointment in his voice when he referred to them. He tells me now that that is not the case, but, even if Mr. Clark feels no disappointment, most of us do; we say "Oh, I am tired of that form of ornament; cannot we get on to something else?" and so the pendulum swings and we get on to something else, and in the course of two or three years different styles and different attempts at style are brought in and thrown out again.

Among the influences to which Mr. Clark referred as leading to the present absence or skimpiness of ornament I do not think he mentioned fashion, and that is a strong motive in all changes of style. It has become the fashion to cut out anything that can be called ornament. If you raise one part of a building in front of another or if you draw a line anywhere across the front of a building it is called ornament. Ornament no longer means carved decoration; it means anything which departs from pure flatness. It is like the picture of the painter who, you may remember, had depicted a human form of unexampled ugliness, of which his rival who had come to look at it and criticise said, "Yah! Chocolate box!" We have become so pure, so stark, so austere in our architecture that everything is cut out except the bare bones.

I do not want to refer much to this building, but Mr. Clark spoke of the desirability of ornament, and especially sculp-

tured ornament, being shared among all the people who work on the building; and in that connection I could not help thinking of our assembly hall here, where the whole of the sculptured decoration on the walls was done by masons working under the guidance of Mr. Copnall, who worked out and designed the ornament. That, I think, is a great movement in the right direction. It does not make the ornament the work of a specially selected and exotic mind, but shares it among a large number of people who are working on the building.

There are many other points in Mr. Clark's paper on which I should like to dwell, but time now calls on me to turn to Mr. Malim's.

I have known Mr. Malim for a great number of years, and have always found him an exceedingly kind-hearted man. Indeed, I wondered whether he was really a schoolmaster! I was consoled, however, when I read the title of his paper, "Unneighbourliness in Buildings." The ordinary man who writes a paper on such a subject would take as his title "Neighbourliness in Buildings," and as soon as I saw "*Unneighbourliness*" I knew Mr. Malim was in the great line of descent from Orbilius, Busby and Keate and would lay about him in no uncertain fashion, and that we need not be afraid that the boys of Wellington College are brought up under the modern system. One of the most pathetic but I think instructive incidents of which I have heard recently—and which I commend especially to the heads of architectural schools, of whom I see a distinguished gathering here this morning—concerns a child who was brought up in the pure modern manner, without a hint from an elder, without discipline, without inhibitions, without any of the rigours which we have been accustomed to associated with education. She became so hot and bothered at being perpetually master of her fate and captain of her soul, and at having to decide everything she was going to do without the least help from anybody else, that at last she wailed disconsolately, "Mummy, *need* I do what I want to?" Mr. Malim, we can be confident, will not leave his boys in that miserable predicament.

The question of neighbourliness in buildings is a peculiarly interesting one and very difficult to solve. At times one thinks that the only thing that matters is that all the buildings should be good, and if they are they will be good neighbours to each other. I believe that really at bottom it is largely a matter of whether they are built with conviction or not. It is the sham building, the building that is built from commercial and not architectural motives, that will not stand the test of time or of being put up against buildings that are built with conviction. Take Piccadilly Circus; take Oxford Street; take the Strand. Every building in the Strand is unneighbourly. It is horrible; it is not a thing to jest about or to be satirical about, but to weep over, that you can go along such a street as the Strand and think that that is representative of our civilisation or, as I hope, of our immediately past civilisation, because I think the world is awakening to the horror of allowing the life of a great city to go on in such surroundings.

If, however, you look back at any of the finer instances of the juxtaposition of buildings, I think you will see that what matters is that they should be built by men of a certain cultiva-

tion, of a certain knowledge of what has been done, but above all by men who are convinced that what they themselves are doing matters. Take Bath, which is one of the most homogeneous of all our towns. You think of Bath as a purely eighteenth century city, but you find that the Abbey, which is Late Perpendicular, sits like a queen in the middle of Bath, and nobody ever complains of the incongruity of it. In all our cathedral towns and all the old towns of France and Italy you find that buildings of all kinds of jumbled styles and periods will sit down in harmony together so long as they were built by men who believed in what they were doing.

I have very great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Kenneth Clark and Mr. F. B. Malim.

Mr. SYDNEY KITSON [F.]: I take it that when the discussion opens immediately I sit down—which will be immediately—the speakers will deal with one or other of the papers and not, as has been the very difficult task of my friend Mr. Fletcher, try to speak on both. I am not going to attempt to do so, but I do want to thank Mr. Kenneth Clark and Mr. Malim, both of whom I have the pleasure of knowing personally and both of whom I admire very much indeed, for coming here and giving of their best.

Mr. Kenneth Clark is a romantic figure. At a very early age he became the director of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but, not content with that, he almost immediately became the director of the National Gallery in London. It is a curious thing that, looking round about him to see where he should live in Portland Place, he heard that the R.I.B.A. was coming to Portland Place and immediately took a house there, thus showing not only his good taste but his affection for architects in general.

Of Mr. Malim I do not trust myself to speak, because it must be considerably more than forty years since we became acquainted and he has been one of my very best friends ever since. I thoroughly enjoyed his paper from end to end. He was over-modest in saying that he knew nothing about architecture, because as a matter of fact his greatest hobby is the planning, the alteration and the improvement of the college over which he presides. I should think he must have spent many thousands of pounds—not of his own money, but the money of the College—during the time he has been Master of Wellington, and it has all been spent with the greatest care and the greatest forethought.

I have very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to these two men, so dissimilar in their walks of life yet so similar in their outlook upon what is best in life that it is very delightful to see them both together here.

Monsieur ALEXIS DUMONT (*Société Centrale d'Architecture Belgique*): When I came here this morning I had no intention of speaking and I must ask you to excuse the fact that I have but small knowledge of the English language. I am, however, perhaps the only representative of a Latin country present this morning, and with your permission I should like to express our gratitude for all that the R.I.B.A. has done for us during the past few days. If you will permit me to do so, I will continue my remarks in French.

Speaking in French, M. Dumont continued: I think most of you will understand me if I speak in French, because I have already found in talking to many of you that you understand my language.

The two papers to which we have listened this morning—unfortunately, I was able to follow only a small part of the

first—give evidence of exactly the same pre-occupations as exist with us; questions of modern art, of the place of ornament in art, and questions of style, on which your president, Sir Giles Scott, discoursed so eloquently yesterday. These questions arise and demand an answer not only in Great Britain and in the British Empire but equally in Belgium, in France and indeed everywhere. They are very difficult to solve, and I think that the best way of replying to them is, as your president said, to do one's work with conviction and with sincerity. In the matter of style it is not we who master a style; it is the style which masters us. By prolonged and conscientious study of our medium, however, the difficulty will be overcome; little by little a new style will be created.

Architecture does not progress in one direction only; like everything else it follows the swing of a pendulum, coming and returning, and styles which are regarded as belonging only to the past will, in my humble opinion, come back again, or at least the principles which inspired them will return with renewed force. One of the most convinced partisans of what I may term absolute nudity in architecture said recently that we are sick of ornament, but if we are it is obviously because we have eaten too much of it. Ornament is, after all, the expression of personality, and even if we strive for the maximum of simplicity what we produce has in some way an ornamental quality. Ornament will not disappear, because it responds to a deep-felt need which we find in the most primitive savages as well as in the most cultured architects; it seems foolish to talk of it disappearing for ever.

I must not take up your time further, but in conclusion I should like once again, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Central Architectural Society of Belgium, to thank the president and council of the R.I.B.A. for the very cordial reception which they have given us in London.

Mr. JAMES SAUNDERS [F.]: I should like to say a few words with regard to the unneighbourliness of buildings. I do not think it matters so much in the old towns, such as Canterbury, Chester and my native town of Newark-on-Trent. All the old buildings in those towns, as in Lincoln, York and others, seem to blend into one perfect whole. But now that I live at Southend-on-Sea, which is a new town and which has been developed by the speculative builder, I seriously think that it would be better if some form of regulation could be made which would enforce a degree of neighbourliness in all buildings erected in these new towns. Our London Road at Southend is appalling, one cheap building clashing with another cheap building. I would suggest that perhaps in the future it might be possible in these new towns to arrange for one district to be under the control of one architect, letting him practise in that district alone, so that all that part of the town should be made with one mind and one idea, while another district would be assigned to another architect. In that way it might be possible in the future to prevent such appalling things happening as are to be seen not only in the London Road, Southend, but in many other places.

Mr. W. S. B. PURCHON [A.]: I hope it will not be thought presumptuous of me, but I feel I am representing the Principality. I trust you will allow me, however, to speak in English! I should like to say how very glad I was to hear our Prince taking such a vigorous and prominent part in our proceedings last night.

With regard to the first paper read this morning, there is one thought which Mr. Kenneth Clark put in my mind, and it is the importance at the present time of our realising, as I believe we are increasingly realising, the fact that in our modern

work it is the big elements in architecture that are used as ornament in planning the general scheme. McIntosh in Glasgow played a very big part at the beginning of our present modern methods, and many of us realise that it was unfortunate that in his day so many of us paid particular attention not to the big things that he was doing but to the little things. There were too many imitators of the little tricks of the modernism of that time—the heart-shaped hole in the shutter, the curious vertical foliage with its spreading roots and similar things at the top—and for that reason I feel that if we are slow in developing our ornament in our present phase it will be all to the good.

Mr. M. S. BRIGGS [F.]: I am grateful to Mr. Kenneth Clark for at least two things. The first is that he has set my mind at rest with regard to the pronunciation of the word "centenary," which must have been troubling a good many people in the last few days, and the second thing is that I think he has surpassed himself in the regrettably short address he gave us this morning. It is a very wonderful thing that a man of his age should have arrived so quickly at such a position as he holds, but the mere content of his address this morning does, I am sure, justify it.

There is one thing he omitted in his study of the place of ornament, especially in small houses. He touched very delicately on the position of pictures in the small flat, but he said nothing about the absence or the presence of books in the small flat. Everybody who has seen a perfectly designed room knows that books do lend an element of colour to the decoration, and many of the present flats seem to be rather unsuited for that particular form of ornament.

If I may turn to our own Library, it seems to me to offer a very interesting example of the place of books, the colour of books, in the scheme of ornament. When you enter the Library I think most of you must have shared with me the feeling that you have got a very nearly perfect treatment of what a library should be in form and colour. It would be very difficult to analyse exactly the place which our fine collection of books plays in that design, and I do not know how far the beautifully toned bookcases and walls are in fact thought out to combine with those colours; but when you stand at the entrance and see the blank white end of the gallery where the prints are you have one effect which to my mind is quite perfect. Then you go to the far end of the Library and turn round to look at the entrance, and you see that three pictures have been put up on the front of the gallery. Those pictures, from the point of view of colour, are probably the very best which could have been selected for that purpose; but should they be there at all?

When I put that problem to myself I begin to wonder what is in fact the real function of the easel picture in any scheme of modern decoration. It may be, as Mr. Kenneth Clark says, that it is dead as an element in decoration, and certainly in many designs it must be; but, coming from the Director of the National Gallery, that statement raises a good many points of considerable importance to the painters of pictures. Is their work to be taken as finished? Most of the great pictures in the National Gallery, it must be remembered, had an architectural purpose; they were intended either to stand over the altar—and not many churches nowadays are suited for that—or they were to adorn the homes of rich patrons. So far as I can see, architects at present are eliminating both those opportunities of work for the painter of easel pictures. It would be interesting to hear whether Mr. Kenneth Clark has any views on that point.

Mr. HASTWELL GRAYSON [F.]: Mr. Malim, when he alluded to my old school, made me think of what happened about fifty years ago, and of the particular and very strong atmosphere that was there; and I think there is a good deal more in atmosphere—local atmosphere—than has been stressed to-day. I often wish that there was someone with great powers of observation who could say what is the particular ethos or atmosphere of some particular part or town of England, someone who could analyse it and depict it so that the inhabitants could understand it and could feel that they were working up to some ideal which was common to the district and their families and friends all round them. The tendency nowadays, of course, is towards cosmopolitanism; it is becoming increasingly difficult to realise where a building was designed or in what country it is. I wish that somehow or other we could have a little more provincialism in architecture; it would be a good thing, and would lead to local patriotism, and local patriotism will tend to raise the local taste, which is what we want. We want more appreciation of what is immediate and intimate to us.

I have intensely enjoyed the two papers to-day, and I particularly wish to thank Mr. Malim for having carried me back so many years in alluding to my old school.

Professor PATRICK ABERCROMBIE: I want to fall foul of one or two of the things which Mr. Clark said, but I should like first to say that, in spite of the unrivalled charm with which Mr. Fletcher has proposed the vote of thanks, I disagree with him fundamentally on one point, because personally I think that these two papers are extraordinarily closely related. I do not know if the authors prepared them in concert, but it would have been impossible, I think, to have had a more admirable contrast than the paper Mr. Malim read with that of Mr. Clark. Mr. Malim illustrated exactly what Mr. Clark alluded to in passing, namely, the period ornament of the nineteenth century. You could not have a better example of that, I imagine, than Wellington College, which is the very opposite of what we are attempting to do to-day. In that way the two papers were extraordinarily stimulating to hear one after the other.

The one thing which Mr. Clark said that I want to criticise is the positive dictum that the classical tradition will never return. I myself, as a very slight student of history, have always felt that after your periods of Puritanism your Charles the Seconds always do return. Human nature has always a welcome for a Charles the Second. The longer we live the more virtues we observe in that monarch; and it is very doubtful whether we shall not see, in a modified form, a return to those almost eternal forms of ornament. I believe that new life can still be breathed into them, as this building witnesses.

One notices, talking of new ornament, that one gets tired extraordinarily quickly of entirely new ideas. It is the familiar history of Rococo over again. Nothing was so new and so fresh and so bright as Rococo when it first came into fashion, but nothing became tedious so quickly. I am sure that even in the Louis XV period people must have become thoroughly tired of their Rococo, and so it soon became unfashionable; and back came traditional ornament, but with the change and variation and new life of the Empire. That is the only thing which I would criticise in Mr. Clark's paper, because I think in other respects he says what nine-tenths of us have been thinking and he says it far better than any of us could have done. We have all of us experienced the sensation of witnessing architectural frightfulness on going into buildings—I shall not particularise—where modernism attempts to be

rich at the same time; that is the problem which is before the architect to-day.

We have listened to two extremely interesting papers, Mr. Malim's showing how in the nineteenth century an example of incongruity occurred. I should have liked, had time permitted, to discuss more thoroughly the very interesting and subtle points in Mr. Malim's paper. Are we perfectly safe in advocating complete uniformity in our buildings? It is a very perilous thing for me to say, when we are always preaching neighbourliness; but I was reading only the other day, in one of the forgotten novels of Disraeli, a description of that London we admire so much to-day—in fact, Portland Place was mentioned; and it is interesting to find Disraeli deploring the dead level of uniformity which was creeping over the City of London as compared with the more picturesque and rich yet neighbourly types of architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Those are interesting points and parallels, and Mr. Malim's paper has revived memories and made us think that we may become too uniform and standardised. But there is a long way to go in wiping out a lot of vulgar individualistic ostentation before we get to the period when we need be afraid of too much neighbourliness!

Mr. HAKON AHLBERG (*Svenska Arkitektföreningen*): It is a very difficult thing for a foreigner to speak on so subtle a subject as that with which the papers this morning have dealt. I am not sure that I understood everything that Mr. Clark said, but he interested me very greatly when he said that our lack of ornament in modern building and our purism in the long run make our minds barren and unfit to create anything. I think that is absolutely true, but we must not think of architecture only as an art and in connection with other arts, but in connection with life in general, and you will agree that life in general in our days is not ornamental. Looking at this audience I do not see any ornaments apart from the chain round the President's neck, and I do not think he wears that in his everyday life! It is not an easy matter, therefore, to introduce new forms of ornament in architecture. I entirely agree that everything of value in architecture must come from the heart and must be sincere, and I hope, and no doubt we all hope, that something richer will come from our hearts and develop into a new architecture and a richer architecture than we have nowadays; because it is certainly a sign of poverty, a sign of lack of civilisation, in our days that we do not have a richer architecture than we in fact possess. As I understand it, however, we architects can only do what comes from our hearts, and if that is merely a straightforward and simple building it is better to build that than to go in for ornament for which we have no real feeling.

I should like to say, on behalf of the Scandinavian delegates, that we are very grateful for the invitation to take part in your centenary celebrations, and it has been a very interesting experience for us. We architects from Sweden are particularly grateful to the architects of Great Britain for all the sympathy which they have shown us of late years. We feel very close to our colleagues in the great British Empire, and it is a source of consolation to us that in these times, which are difficult ones for us, we have the sympathy of British architects. As a humble expression of our sympathy with you and of our esteem and regard for British architects and architecture, the Swedish Society of Architects at its last meeting nominated the President of this Institute, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, as its first Honorary Member, and I am glad to be able to announce that now.

The PRESIDENT at this point rose to say that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Ragnar Ostberg, of Sweden, one of the Institute's most distinguished Honorary Correspondents

and Royal Gold Medallist. The telegram, which the President read to the meeting, ran as follows: "Heartiest congratulations. May the Royal Institute of British Architects bloom through all time."—Ragnar Ostberg, Sweden.

Lt.-Col. H. C. CORLETTE [F.]: That telegram suggests to me that I ought to bring to your notice a further message of congratulation which was not available yesterday. Mr. Howard Robertson and myself have endeavoured to correct that mistake of ours and to let you know that one of your most distant Allied Societies joins all the others in wishing you the most hearty congratulations at this time. I refer to one twelve or fourteen thousand miles away, in New Zealand.

I feel that I am not qualified to speak on the addresses to-day, because I could not get here in time to hear them. I have heard some interesting remarks from Mr. Briggs and others, however, and it occurs to me to suggest that there are one or two points to which we might devote more thought in connection with the subject of ornament in modern architecture. The Town Hall in Stockholm, for instance, is one important example. There is the question of scale and of line quite apart from the question of colour in relation to the shape, size and surroundings of any large or small room. Mr. Briggs has referred to our own Library here, and I think it is a most important point to make to suggest that books in themselves are part of an important piece of decoration in the Library. Not only are they important from the colour point of view, but they also seem to me to be important from the scale point of view; you have a large room and you have introduced gradually a differentiation of scale in your bookcases and in your books on the shelves. I suggest that that is really quite an important point for our consideration.

Let me turn to a consideration of another aspect of the question, and one very familiar to you. It is best to take two or three examples, which, I think, will be fairly well known to most of you in this room. There is a church called the Abbey Church of St. Savin, about 25 miles from Poitiers, and there you will find a very important scheme of colour decoration which is expressed over the whole of the nave vault as well as amongst the chevets at the east end; but that figure work is treated not only in colour but also in line, and there is a quite definite pattern. It has a pattern as well as a colour value, a scale and a line value. You have another example in Albi Cathedral, which is 300 feet in length, 60 feet across and, I think, 100 to 125 feet in height. You have a largeness of scale in the actual architectural form of the building, and the whole of it is emphasised to an extraordinary extent by a very valuable scheme of decoration. There you have not only colour but pattern and line, and combined with the pattern and the line you have a pictorial treatment which is, I think, in that condition more legitimate than some of the Renaissance treatments of pictures on a flat ceiling, where you have to study figures in groups very often with much too much motion in them. In this case they are a great deal more in repose than in action, and I think the difference is valuable. Then, in Sant' Anastasia, at Verona, you have another scheme where you have pattern and line, practically without anything in the nature of a pictorial treatment. You might take exception to that suggestion up to a point, but I do not think the grouping within some of these patterned schemes can really be called pictorial.

The point made about easel pictures in the National Gallery is, of course, very important, but we are, I think, too often inclined to suppose that that is the normal condition in which we should see them, instead of realising that differences of scale and differences of colour in those pictures have a definite

relationship to the architectural scheme of the buildings for which they were originally designed.

The PRESIDENT: It is now my task to wind up the discussion and put the vote of thanks to the meeting, but before doing so I should like first to apologise to Mr. Kenneth Clark for arriving late and then to convey to you his apologies for having to leave early. My late arrival enabled me to hear practically all his paper and also gave me the advantage of listening to a paper from the back row of this room and so testing the acoustics. It also enabled me to get up on this dais and test the draught of the ventilation at this end of the room.

Mr. Kenneth Clark has touched upon a very interesting subject in the use of ornament and the future use of ornament in architecture. Personally, I think that, as he says, we shall come back to it, but it is far too difficult to prophesy the exact form it is going to take. I do feel, however, that modern architecture as it stands now with its simplicity has one rather advantageous quality, and that is that it seems to group all buildings of that class into a sort of homogeneous ensemble; that is to say, their simplicity, if they are in juxtaposition, binds them all together and you get the same uniformity that is found in a lot of the old work. However much one may criticise some of the modern buildings on the Thames Embankment, which you see from Westminster Bridge, there is no doubt that the general effect of grouping along that embankment from a distance is fine. I cannot help thinking that in the case of Portland Place, if only future tenants of these blocks as they fall in will build in the same method we have here and adopt a simple, austere type of external elevation, in spite of a great variety, perhaps, of architects and a great variety of buildings, if that simplicity is maintained it will still preserve a certain uniformity which personally I feel is valuable; it would be a very great loss to Portland Place if it vanished.

Mr. Malim has raised a very interesting point which we architects are always up against, and that is the question of blending buildings. I so often have, as all of you have, to build in close juxtaposition to existing buildings, and the question of what style is the most suitable immediately arises. That is a difficulty which I do not think modern architects ought to have at all. They never had it in the old days. Why should we have this worry of deciding what style to work in? Wren, when he was putting his Renaissance buildings into Oxford and Cambridge, was not afraid of breaking right away from everything that had been done before. I begin to wonder why it is that we do not accuse him of bad manners, as we certainly should a modern man who did the same thing; and the only reason at which I can arrive is this, that Wren and people working in a tradition were not individualists, but merely expressed the spirit and style of their times and not themselves. I believe the reason lies there, and that what is bad manners in a single individual would not be bad manners if it was done by everybody. I can imagine it being very bad manners to go, say, in plus fours, to the Royal wedding in Westminster Abbey, but if the court dress of this time happened to be plus fours it would not be bad manners if everybody went in plus fours. I have come to the conclusion that that is the only explanation, and that if we had a universal, or rather a national, style, in which all architects were working, and could not help working because there was no other style that anybody thought of working in, we should get a uniformity and a certain sympathy between the buildings of our time and the buildings of the past.

Before putting the vote I should like to thank Monsieur Dumont for his delightful speech to us and to thank Mr. Ahlberg, from Sweden, for his charming references to the Institute. I should like also to acknowledge the great honour which he has mentioned of his society electing me their first Honorary Foreign Member. I take this as a great compliment to the Institute and a great compliment to myself.

I will now put the vote of thanks to Mr. Kenneth Clark and Mr. Malim.

Mr. F. B. MALIM: I observe with regret that the whole burden of replying is left on my shoulders, but I am consoled by seeing that it is stated on your programme that Mr. Clark and Mr. Malim will reply briefly. I am absolved, I think, from saying anything more, except that on behalf of Mr. Clark, as I am sure he would wish me to do, and of myself I should like to say that it is a very great pleasure, as well as a very great honour, to me at any rate, to come here this morning. I have never before addressed any kind of audience whose interests were artistic mainly—people have always been too shy of me! It has been a very unusual and a very enjoyable experience. I very much appreciate being asked, and I have very much enjoyed coming.



"B.B.C. Photo

"... occasionally, as in the *Prospero* and *Ariel* at Broadcasting House, it has a real architectural meaning. . . ."

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<i>Allied Society</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>Society</i>	<i>Delegate</i>
Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association	Stanley H. Hamp [F.] (President)	Brighton District Chapter	Col. C. R. B. Godman [F.] (Chairman)
Berks Society of Architects	Steward Smith [F.] (Chairman)	Canterbury District Chapter	H. Anderson [F.] (Chairman)
Bucks Society of Architects	Langley Taylor [F.] (Chairman)	Croydon District Chapter	Major F. W. Rees [L.] (Chairman)
Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association	W. T. Benslyn [F.] (President)	Guildford District Chapter	A. J. Stedman [F.] (Chairman)
Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society	John Bennett [F.] (Hon. Treasurer)	Tunbridge Wells District Chapter	S. Philpot [F.] (Chairman)
Plymouth Branch	A. S. Parker [F.]	Wessex Society of Architects	H. Stratton Davis, F.S.A. [F.] (President)
East Anglian Society of Architects	E. W. B. Scott [F.] (President)	Bristol Society of Architects	Mowbray A. Green, R.W.A. [F.] (President)
Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects	Martin J. Slater [A.] (Chairman)	Gloucestershire Architectural Association	C. W. Yates, F.S.I. [A.] (President)
Suffolk Association of Architects	O. H. Cockrill [A.] (President)	Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects	H. F. Trew [F.] Hon. Sec. A. E. Beswick [F.] (Vice-President)
Essex, Cambridge and Hertshire Society of Architects	A. G. Andrews [L.] (Chairman)	West Yorkshire Society of Architects	Victor Bain [F.] (President) Norval R. Paxton [F.] (Senr. Hon. Secretary)
Colchester and District Chapter	J. Saunders [A.] (Chairman)	York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society	F. J. Horth [F.] (President)
Southend-on-Sea and District Chapter	Edward Fincham [A.] (Chairman)	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland	William B. Whitie [F.] (President) A. Nicol Bruce, W.S. (Secretary)
West Essex Chapter	N. T. Myers [F.] (Chairman)	Aberdeen Society of Architects	W. L. Duncan [F.]
Cambridge Chapter	Major H. P. G. Maule, D.S.O., M.C. [F.] (Chairman)	Dundee Institute of Architects	D. A. Stewart [F.]
Hertfordshire Chapter	Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge T.D. [F.] (President)	Edinburgh Architectural Association	A. F. Balfour Paul, M.C. [F.] (President)
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association	Lt.-Col. Ernest Gee, R.E., [F.] (President)	Glasgow Institute of Architects	Col. J. Maurice Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O. [F.] (President)
Liverpool Architectural Society	F. V. Hulme [L.] (President)	Stirling Society of Architects	Capt. Eric S. Bell [L.] (President)
North Staffordshire Architectural Association	J. R. Adamson [F.] (President)	South Wales Institute of Architects	Lt.-Col. E. H. Fawcner, T.D. [F.] (President)
Manchester Society of Architects	T. W. Fairbrother [L.] (President)	Central (Cardiff) Branch	J. Williamson [A.] (Chairman)
Blackpool and Fylde Architectural Society	Samuel Taylor [F.]	Western (Swansea) Branch	Ernest E. Morgan [F.] (Chairman)
Burnley District Society of Architects	Thomas Taylor [F.] (President)	Royal Society of Ulster Architects	John Seeds [F.]
Oldham Society of Architects	Q. M. Bluhm, D.S.O. [F.] (President)	Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland	George F. Beckett, F.R.I.A.I. (President)
Preston, Blackburn and District Society of Architects	W. A. Lea [F.] (President)	APPOINTED BY RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.	
Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects	F. Austin Child [A.]	<i>School.</i>	<i>Delegate.</i>
Northern Architectural Association	J. R. Wetherell [L.] (Chairman)	Armstrong College School of Architecture, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	F. Austin Child [A.]
Tees-side Branch	John Slack [F.] (Chairman)	School of Architecture of the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea	H. S. Blakey, A.R.C.A. (Principal)
Cumberland Branch	Major C. H. Calvert, M.C. [F.] (President)	Northern Polytechnic Department of Architecture	Dr. T. J. Drakeley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.I.R.I., F.C.S. (Principal)
Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society	J. Mansell Jenkinson [F.] (President)	Leeds School of Architecture	J. S. Allen, B.Arch. [A.] (Head)
Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors	R. Goulburn Lovell [A.] (President)	School of Architecture of the Edinburgh College of Art	James Macgregor, M.A. [A.] (Principal)
South-Eastern Society of Architects		University of Cambridge School of Architectural Studies	Geoffrey Webb [Hon. A.]

<i>Society</i>	<i>Delegate</i>
Department of Architecture of the University of Sheffield	Stephen Welsh, M.A. [F.]
Glasgow School of Architecture	Colonel J. Maurice Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O. [F.]
Architectural Association School of Architecture	Howard Robertson [F.] (Principal)
Victoria University School of Architecture, Manchester	Professor R. A. Cordingley [F.] (Principal)
Bartlett School of Architecture, London University	Stuart Stanley [F.]
Liverpool School of Architecture	Professor Patrick Abercrombie [F.]
School of Architecture of the McGill University, Montreal	George E. Auld
Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture, Bristol	G. D. Gordon Hake [F.]

DELEGATES FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	
Aberdeen Town Council	.. A. B. Gardener [L.]
Acton Borough Council	.. W. G. Cross, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.Cy.E., A.M.I.W.E.
Barrow-in-Furness Town Council	.. J. A. Charles
Blackpool Town Council	.. J. C. Robinson and Henry Banks, M.Inst.M. and C.E.
Bridlington Town Council	.. P. M. Newton [A.] and Alderman E. Lambert
Caernarvon County Council	.. G. A. Humphreys [F.]
Chatham Borough Council	.. R. L. Honey [L.]
Chester City Council	.. Charles Greenwood
Coatbridge Town Council	.. { Councillor James Tennent, Councillor David Mullen, Bailie John A. W. Kirk
Cornwall County Council	.. S. Pool [A.]
Croydon Borough Council	.. E. Hodder and A. Sunderland
Denbigh County Council	.. Gilbert D. Wiles [L.]
Dundee Corporation	.. J. McLellan Brown [A.]
Durham County Council	.. F. Willey [F.]
East Ham Borough Council	.. A. T. Bridgewater
Edinburgh City Council	.. E. J. MacRae [F.]
Exeter City Council	.. John Bennett [F.]

<i>Society</i>	<i>Delegate</i>
Flintshire County Council	.. R. G. Whitley [L.]
Gillingham Borough Council	.. John L. Redfern, M.I.M.Cy.E. [A.]
Glamorgan County Council	.. W. J. Nash [F.]
Glasgow Corporation	.. T. G. Gilmour [F.]
Holborn Borough Council	.. Councillor Christian C. T. Doll [F.]
Hornsey Borough Council	.. Councillor Cave
Kingston-upon-Thames Borough Council	.. C. A. Trimm, M.C. [A.]
Lancashire County Council	.. S. Wilkinson [F.]
Lewisham Borough Council	.. H. T. Wykes [A.]
London County Council	.. G. Topham Forrest [F.]
Manchester City Council	.. George N. Hill [A.]
Middlesbrough Borough Council	.. S. E. Burgess, M.Inst.C.E. [L.]
Middlesex County Council	.. W. T. Curtis [F.]
Newport (Mon.) Borough	.. Charles F. Ward [F.]
Nuneaton Town Council	.. M. A. Shute [F.]
Oxford Corporation	.. J. F. Richardson, M.A. and H. F. Hurcombe
Paddington Town Council	.. B. Cooper, F.S.I., M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., F.R.S.I. [L.]
Perth City Council	.. Thomas McLaren
Portsmouth City Council	.. Councillor H. G. Hellyer and J. Parkin
Ramsgate Town Council	.. V. A. P. Jolley [A.]
Sheffield City Council	.. W. G. Davies [F.]
Southend Town Council	.. Councillor O.H. Cockrill [A] and F. W. Smith [A.]
Staffordshire County Council	.. K. L. Murray [F.]
St. Marylebone Borough Council	.. Alderman A. Edward Hughes, J.P. [F.]
Sutton Coldfield Borough Council	.. Percy Parr, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. and The Chairman of the Health and Buildings Committee.
Swansea Borough Council	.. Ernest E. Morgan [F.]
Wandsworth Borough Council	.. E. J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E.
Warwickshire County Council	.. A. C. Bunch [F.]
West Sussex County Council	.. C. G. Stillman [F.]
Wilts County Council	.. T. Walker [F.]
Woolwich Borough Council	.. A. Salisbury and H. Dalton



THE MEDAL OF HONOUR OF THE AKADEMISK ARKITEKTFORENING OF COPENHAGEN

Centenary Addresses and Tributes

At the conclusion of the speeches at the Inaugural meeting on Wednesday, 21 November, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott received from the delegates to the conference the congratulatory addresses and tributes which they had brought to the Royal Institute from every corner of the world. It had at first been intended that each address should be read to the meeting, but the great number submitted made this impossible. Each delegate, however, came forward and handed his address to the President and shook him by the hand. There were in the room on this occasion members of the architectural societies of eleven different countries, excluding

the countries of the Empire, and many more countries who had been unable to send personal representatives sent word of their good will. It is pleasant to think that the occasion of this very real display of international friendliness was our Centenary Conference. The addresses printed below are divided into groups. First the Foreign Societies alphabetically by countries; next Allied Societies in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar order; and finally, associated bodies and schools. Many of the addresses had been beautifully inscribed and illuminated. Some of these are illustrated on pages 183 and 188.

ADDRESSES FROM FOREIGN SOCIETIES

COMITÉ PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHITECTES

Monsieur le Président du Comité Permanent International des Architectes à Monsieur le Président du Royal Institute of British Architects

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT ET TRÈS HONORÉ COLLÈGUE,— Je suis heureux et fier tout à la fois que la première manifestation effective de ma présidence du C.P.I.A. ait lieu à Londres à l'occasion du Centenaire du R.I.B.A.

Nous sommes liés, non seulement parce que votre Section Nationale au sein de notre comité est une des plus anciennes et des plus actives, mais aussi par notre illustre prédécesseur Sir Raymond Unwin.

En saluant aujourd'hui joyeusement pour son premier centenaire le R.I.B.A. et tous ses membres, je veux exprimer plus particulièrement à son Président combien sa récente nomination au sein de notre Comité nous a honorés.

Représentant ici les 23 Sections Nationales appartenant aux deux continents qui composent actuellement notre Comité, je tiens à affirmer hautement notre parfaite entente et notre confiance mutuelle pour les réalisations qu'ensemble nous entreprenons pour le plus grand bien de notre profession.

Je tiens aussi à rendre hommage à nos confrères Britanniques qui ont été les précurseurs près de la S.D.N. de l'organisation des Comités Internationaux d'architecture.

Nous désirons Monsieur le Président et Très Honoré Collègue, qu'assurés de l'aide amicale de votre éminente Compagnie, le C.P.I.A. voit grandir son influence et se resserrer l'amitié des architectes de toutes les nations.

C'est parce que j'ai la profonde conviction qu'avec l'autorité que vous confère Votre Présidence de Royal Institute vous nous y aiderez, qu'au nom du C.P.I.A. et de ses membres disséminés de par le Monde, je vous adresse le plus cordial Merci.

EMILE MAIGROT,
S.C., S.A.D.G., A.P.
Le Secrétaire Général du C.P.I.A.

PAUL VISCHER,
Le Président du C.P.I.A.

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE D'ARCHITECTURE DE BELGIQUE

La Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique, Société Royale fondée en 1872 remercie le Royal Institute of British Architects de la fraternelle pensée qu'il a eue de la convier aux fêtes du centenaire de sa fondation.

lui exprime ses sentiments les plus sincères d'admiration et de gratitude pour la contribution importante qu'il a apportée à l'étude et aux progrès de l'Art architectural en Grande Bretagne et dans tous les pays.

salue les confrères éminents qui le composent et particulièrement, en ce jour, son très distingué Président Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, propose en exemple à toutes les Sociétés d'architectes, la haute conscience artistique et corporative qui a dominé l'existence du Royal Institute of British Architects. et souhaite à celui-ci prospérité et longue vie, dans la splendide demeure qu'il s'est construite et que nous inaugurons aujourd'hui.

Bruxelles, le 22 Novembre 1934
le Conseil de Direction de la S.C.A.B.

ALEXIS DUMONT, *Président.*

The signatures of the secretary, the treasurer, the librarian, the vice-president, the deputy secretary and the councillor and five members of council are also appended.

LEGACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

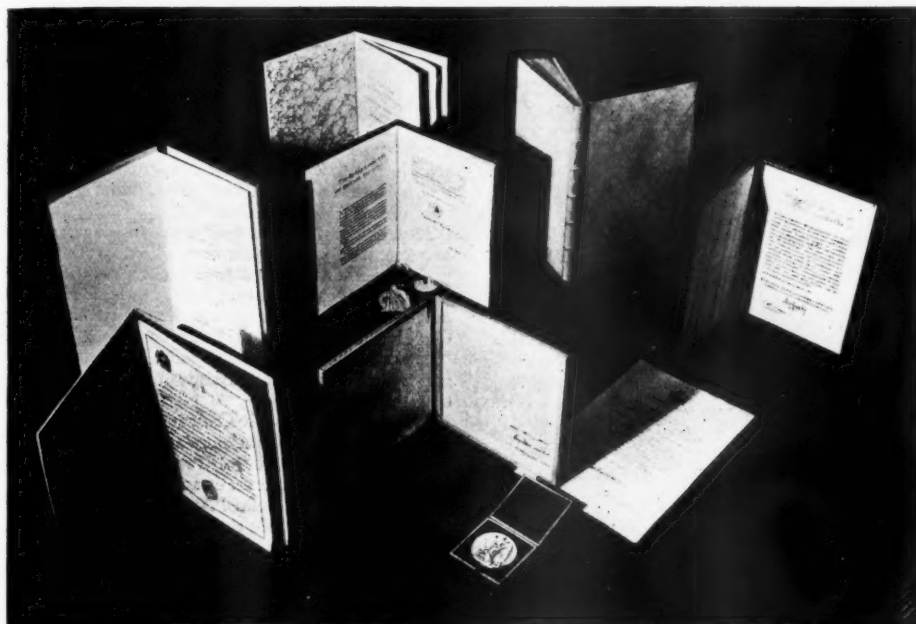
MR. PRESIDENT,—In the name of the Cuban National College of Architects, and in my own, I have the honour to present our greetings to the distinguished assembly gathered to commemorate the Centenary Celebration Conference.

I thank the Royal Institute of British Architects for their kind invitation to the Cuban National College of Architects since it has enabled me to have honour to represent it at this Conference.

I offer my sincere congratulations to the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects for their great achievements in the past, and I wish them every success in the future.

Cordially,

H. COLETE.



SOME OF THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE R.I.B.A. BY FOREIGN DELEGATES

AKADEMISK ARKITEKTFÖRENING

The Union of the Danish architects graduates from the Royal Academy of Arts, Copenhagen, has resolved to convey the Union's medal of honour to the Royal Institute of British Architects and begs to hope that this medal may be received as homage from the Danish Union to its 45 years older British colleague as a token of the Danish architects' admiration for British architecture and its glorious traditions; as thanks for the impulses which the architecture of Denmark during history has received from the British architecture and the British architects.

Copenhagen

ALDEBERT CLAUSEN, *President*.
NELGE FINSEN, *Secretary*.

DANSK ARKITEKTFÖRENING

Royal Institute of British Architects.

On behalf of Dansk Arkitektforening I have the honour of offering you our best congratulations on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the Institute.

We are fully aware of the glorious traditions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of its high artistic position, and of the youthful vitality which has distinguished the Institute during the whole of its existence and is still distinguishing it on its centenary, a fact which has left beautiful traces and made it a factor of civilisation of the first order.

We feel confident that Royal Institute of British Architects

will also in the future follow the beaten path and achieve further results for the benefit and honour of the Institute, of the profession of architects as a whole, and of the community whose servant the architect should be.

HEINRICH HANSEN,
President.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES ARCHITECTES DIPLOMÉS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT

100, Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris (6^e)

La Société Française des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement est heureuse, à l'occasion du glorieux centenaire du Royal Institute of British Architects, d'apporter à cette grande Société un nouveau témoignage d'affectueuse confraternité.

Le Royal Institute of British Architects sait la sincérité et la profondeur des sentiments qu'éprouve à son égard la Société Française des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement qui groupe, en son sein, l'élite des Architectes français, sortis de l'Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts et titulaires du Diplôme du Gouvernement.

Celle-ci souhaite ardemment de voir se resserrer les liens de plus en plus étroits qui l'unissent au Royal Institute of British Architects, en dehors même de ceux qui se sont établis entre eux au sein du Comité Permanent où, d'un commun accord, ils étudient l'organisation de la profession sur le plan international.

L'union qui s'est réalisée entre les Architectes Britanniques et les Architectes Français est une nouvelle affirmation de la volonté de rapprochement toujours plus grand de nos deux pays et de l'amitié Franco-Britannique.

Un siècle de travail et de sagesse a consacré la brillante carrière et le développement considérable du Royal Institute of British Architects qui a créé des Ateliers où se forment les Architectes appelés à atteindre ainsi le plein développement de leur talent, à devenir "Chartered Architect" sous la protection que votre action puissante et énergique a su lui assurer.

Au nom de tous ses membres la Société Française des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement adresse à Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, distingué Président du Royal Institute of British Architects, que sa brillante carrière indiquait pour ce poste d'honneur, ses plus vives et confraternelles félicitations; elle forme les vœux les plus ardents pour le brillant avenir et la prospérité toujours plus grande du glorieux Institute of British Architects.

MAURICE GRAS,

Le Président,

Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Membre du Conseil Supérieur des Bâtiments Civils.

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES

À Monsieur le Président, à Messieurs les Membres du Royal Institute of British Architects

MESSEURS ET TRÈS HONORÉS CONFRÈRES.—La Société Centrale des Architectes que vous avez fait l'insigne honneur d'inviter aux Cérémonies du Centenaire de votre illustre Compagnie est heureuse de vous apporter, à l'occasion de ce mémorable anniversaire, l'expression de l'admiration et toute la sympathie que ressentent ses membres à l'égard du Royal Institute of British Architects et de vous retracer ici l'origine et les travaux de son Association.

Les actes de la Société Centrale des Architectes, qui poursuivent un but analogue au vôtre, ont toujours été inspirés par la pensée qui animait ses fondateurs:

1^o—Chercher à réunir et à rattacher à un centre commun les architectes qui présentent les conditions et les garanties nécessaires d'instruction, d'expérience, de capacité et de moralité;

2^o—Exercer sur ses membres une action de surveillance et de discipline;

3^o—S'occuper des questions d'art, de pratique, de comptabilité, de jurisprudence et d'administration qui peuvent importer à l'Architecture et aux Architectes.

En fait, cette pensée contenait le programme d'une Association corporative prenant la direction des intérêts moraux et matériels, non seulement de ses membres, mais encore de la profession toute entière.

L'article 1^{er} des Statuts approuvés par décret du 25 août 1884 précisait plus nettement encore, le but de la Société, laquelle fut reconnue d'utilité publique, par décret du 4 août 1885.

Au fur et à mesure que s'est augmenté le nombre des architectes comprenant leur profession comme l'entendaient, à juste titre, les fondateurs de la Société, celle-ci a vu grandir l'effectif de ses adhérents et accroître son influence.

Elle a ouvert ses portes à tous les confrères pénétrés du sentiment de la dignité professionnelle et possédant les connaissances techniques nécessaires à un architecte.

Toutefois, au cours de son existence, la Société Centrale des Architectes subissant une évolution normale s'est peu à peu modifiée pour arriver à sa forme actuelle. C'est ainsi que sous l'inspiration du Maître Charles Girault, Membre de

l'Institut de France, elle a préféré chercher, par la limitation à 300 du nombre de ses membres, à ne grouper que des artistes ou des professionnels de réputation notoire.

En vue de réaliser pratiquement l'union si utile entre tous les architectes et de développer l'esprit de confraternité, la Société Centrale avait créé en 1872 les Congrès nationaux et ouvert en 1867 et en 1878 des Congrès Internationaux qui ont été l'origine de l'organisme permanent mondialement connu sous le nom de Comité Permanent International des Architectes dont l'avant dernier Président a été votre éminent confrère sir Raymond Unwin.

Depuis 1874, grâce à des fondations dues, en grande partie, à la générosité de ses membres, elle décerne des médailles aux travaux remarquables d'Architecture privée, d'Archéologie, de Jurisprudence, aux Elèves des Grandes Ecoles d'Architecture, aux Industries d'Art, aux Entrepreneurs, Contremaîtres, Ouvriers et Apprentis du Bâtiment.

Deux éditions de son Manuel des lois du bâtiment ont apporté la lumière sur maintes questions de droit en matière de construction.

La Série des Prix et le Cours des Matériaux auxquels travaille une Commission permanente, adoptés par les grandes Administrations de l'Etat et les Propriétaires, servent de base à l'établissement des devis et au règlement des mémoires.

Une revue mensuelle l'Architecture, rédigée par les soins de la Société Centrale des Architectes tient la corporation au courant de toutes les questions relatives à l'art de bâtir.

Sous le patronage de la Société Centrale fonctionne un organisme, la Société de Défense Mutuelle des Architectes Français qui soutient de ses conseils, les confrères en instance devant les Tribunaux.

Enfin, une autre filiale, la Société d'Assistance Confraternelle vient apporter aux architectes malheureux l'appui matériel qui les aide à supporter les rigueurs du sort.

Après vous avoir exposé en quelques traits ses origines et sa vie présente, la Société Centrale des Architectes est heureuse de vous rappeler qu'elle a eu le privilège de compter parmi ses membres un certain nombre de titulaires de la Royal Gold Medall, instituée par Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria. Nous sommes heureux de vous rappeler les noms des bénéficiaires de cette inappréciable Récompense:

1855. J. I. Hittorff.	1904. A. Choisy.
1861. J. B. Lesueur.	1908. H. Daumet, M.I.
1864. E. Viollet-Le-Duc.	1914. J. L. Pascal.
1867. Ch. Texier.	1917. H. P. Nénot, M.I.
1876. J. L. Duc.	1920. Ch. Girault, M.I.
1886. Ch. Garnier, M.I.	1929. V. Laloux, M.I.
1892. César Daly.	

D'autre part, nous sommes également fiers de citer parmi les membres correspondants de la Société Centrale des Architectes des personnalités éminentes appartenant au Royal Institute of British Architects dont les plus récents en date sont: Sir John William Simpson, Sir Banister Fletcher, Sir Aston Webb.

En vertu de son caractère académique et dans le but d'affirmer notre amitié à l'égard de votre glorieuse Compagnie, la Société Centrale des Architectes serait heureuse de recevoir dans son sein au titre de membres correspondants les distingués représentants de l'architecture britannique et serait particulièrement honorée si, en ce jour d'Anniversaire, son illustre Président sir Giles Gilbert Scott voulait bien accepter le titre de membre correspondant.

En vous offrant ce gage de ses sentiments de cordialité envers vous,

Monsieur le Président et très cher Maître,

Messieurs et très honorés Confrères,

elle vous renouvelle, l'expression chaleureuse de sa profonde reconnaissance pour l'accueil si délicat et si cordial que vous avez bien voulu réserver à ses Représentants et le souvenir de ces belles journées restera profondément gravé dans leur cœur.

A. TOURNAIRE,

Le Président de la Société Centrale des Architectes,

Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur,
Membre de l'Institut, Architecte en Chef
des Bâtiments Civils, Inspecteur général
honoraire des Services d'Architecture de
la Ville de Paris et du Département de la
Seine.

EMILE MAIGROT,

Le Secrétaire général de la Société Centrale des Architectes,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

FÉDÉRATION DES SOCIÉTÉS FRANÇAISES D'ARCHITECTES

Paris, 21 novembre 1934

Monsieur le Président de la Fédération des Sociétés Françaises d'Architectes à Monsieur le Président du Royal Institute of British Architects

Au nom de la Fédération des Sociétés Françaises d'Architectes toute entière, nous venons avec joie nous unir à vous pour célébrer le Centenaire de Votre Royal Institute dont les titres à notre admiration et à notre amitié sont trop nombreux pour que nous puissions les énumérer ici, mais qui est et restera pour nos sociétés un exemple magnifique de confraternité et de dévouement à la Cause de l'Architecture, tant par ses recherches effectuées dans un but technique et pratique que par son élan artistique jamais ralenti.

Nos sociétés Françaises, après quelques essais, ne se sont effectivement réunies qu'en 1919, lorsqu'il a été utile de relever en hâte les ruines de la Grande Guerre de 1914-1918 et que le Gouvernement Français eut besoin de l'aide professionnelle que nous pouvions lui apporter :

Ce fut Monsieur Girault, Membre de l'Institut, Membre du Conseil Supérieur des Bâtiments Civils et des Monuments Historiques, Inspecteur Général des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux, Architecte en Chef du Grand Palais et du Petit-Palais, qui fut le Fondateur et Premier Président de la Fédération des Sociétés Françaises d'Architectes.

Puis Monsieur Cordonnier, Membre de l'Institut, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Architecte de la Bourse d'Amsterdam, de l'Hôtel de Ville de Dunkerque et de tant d'autres œuvres architecturales de grande valeur, présida la Fédération.

J'ai eu l'honneur de prendre la suite de la Présidence, pendant cinq ans, prémises d'un retour actuel à la tête de la Fédération, ce dont je suis heureux puisqu'il me permet aujourd'hui de venir saluer l'anniversaire du Royal Institute of British Architects.

Notre Confrère Pontremoli, nous succéda en 1928, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Membre de l'Institut, actuellement Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Inspecteur Général des Bâtiments Civils et

Palais Nationaux, Membre du Conseil Supérieur de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts, il fut pendant trois ans un président actif et dévoué.

Notre Collègue Defrasse, Membre de l'Institut, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Inspecteur Général des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux, Architecte en Chef de la Banque de France, pris la Présidence jusqu'à cette année 1934 où je fus appelé à reprendre son poste.

Actuellement la Fédération groupe les plus importantes des Sociétés Françaises d'Architectes,

La Société Centrale des Architectes,
La Société des Architectes Diplômés par le
Gouvernement,
La Société des Architectes Diplômés de l'Ecole
Spéciale d'Architecture,
La Société Nationale des Architectes de France,
L'Union Syndicale des Architectes Français,
L'Association des Architectes du Maroc,
La Société des Architectes Modernes,
La Fédération des Sociétés d'Architectes d'Al-
gérie,
L'Association Provinciale des Architectes Fran-
çais.

Cette dernière à elle seule réunit une cinquantaine de Syndicats provinciaux, dont les présidents sont choisis parmi ceux de nos confrères qui se sont le plus distingués dans leur région.

Tous nos efforts tendent à assurer l'observance des règles de concorde, de capacité et de probité professionnelle à défendre et à représenter les intérêts généraux des architectes.

Nous espérons bientôt arriver à faire protéger et réglementer le Titre d'architecte et nous avons suivi avec intérêt toutes les démarches que vous avez faites dans ce but et les résultats appréciables que vous avez obtenus.

Si je me suis permis d'insister ainsi sur notre propre organisation, c'est seulement pour qu'une plus complète connaissance de leurs actes et fondations permettent à nos deux groupements de s'unir d'une manière étroite, de s'estimer davantage en sachant plus explicitement quels intérêts ils défendent et quels buts ils poursuivent.

Monsieur le Président et Très Honoré Collègue, nous allons pendant notre court séjour à Londres, être mêlés aux émouvantes cérémonies qui marqueront l'effort continu et le brillant succès obtenu par le Royal Institute, puisque cent ans après sa fondation, votre Institut s'est universellement fait connaître et a su s'imposer parmi nous, architectes de toutes nations.

Présidents et Délégués, venus de toutes les parties du Globe, nous allons vous entourer afin de célébrer avec le plus d'éclat possible les Fêtes du Royal Institute of British Architects, et je vous apporte l'expression de la sympathie de tous les architectes de notre Fédération, qui sont en esprit de cœur avec vous pendant ces quelques où nous essayerons de les représenter dignement près de vous.

A. TOURNAIRE,

*Le Président de la Fédération des Sociétés Françaises
d'Architectes.*

Membre de l'Institut, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Architecte en Chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux, Inspecteur Général des Services de la Ville de Paris et du Département de la Seine, Architecte en Chef de l'Exposition Coloniale.

DE MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT BEVORDERING DER
BOUWKUNST. BOND VAN NEDERLANDSCHE
ARCHITECTEN, B.N.A.

The Society for the Propagation of Architecture, Association of Dutch Architects, B.N.A. (De Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Bouwkunst, Bond van Nederlandsche Architecten, B.N.A.), at Amsterdam, founded in the year Eighteen hundred and forty-two, has nominated Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., Liverpool, President of The Royal Institute of British Architects, a Honorary Member B.N.A. on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Wednesday, 21 November Nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

On behalf of the Society,

F. P. TJEENK, *President*.

A. J. VANDERLEUR, *Secretary*.

Amsterdam

BUDAPEST CHAMBER OF ENGINEERS

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A.,
President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

DEAR SIR,—The Budapest Chamber of Engineers as legal representative of Hungarian architects and engineers, takes the honour to greet the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of its Centenary Celebration.

British architects enjoy since centuries the privilege of being able to study the architectural works of all ages and of quite different cultures in their own country, spread all over the world. But it is the British genius which of all of the manifold elements carved the British architectural style and art, the majestic cathedrals in English Gothic, the lofty castles and homelike college buildings in Tudor style and which gives the well-known characteristic stamp of every place, where Britannia rules.

We sincerely wish that the Royal Institute of British Architects shall also in the future occupy that high rank which it has held in the past and that British Architects may further enrich their great country with those architectural gems which we all justly admire.

Signed by

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

MAGYAR MÉRNÖKÖK ÉS ÉPÍTÉSZEK NEMZETI
SZOVETSEGE, BUDAPEST

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A.,
President, Royal Institute of British Architects.

SIR,—The National Association of Hungarian Engineers and Architects take the liberty of availing themselves of this singular opportunity to present their respectful compliments to the President and the Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects upon the solemn occasion of the Institute's Centenary Celebration Conference.

We sincerely wish that the august mission of the Royal Institute—serving as an ideal to all the kindred societies of the world in the past—may be crowned with blessed success also in the future.

It is with great interest indeed we follow the activities of the Royal Institute and make it our aim to become acquainted with the lofty spirit and culture prevailing there.

The sons of the Hungarian nation drew very much from that spirit in the past and our interest will, in the future, still more attentively be turned to the British nation in whose traditional love of justice trusting we struggle for a favourable turn of our nation's sad lot and expect the restoration of the peace of all the nations.

Kindly accept our heartfelt best wishes and the asseveration of our sincere high esteem.

B. PAPP,

President,

Forest Engineer, Ministerial
Councillor, Ministry for Agri-
culture.

C. SZMODICS,

Chief Secretary,

Technical Councillor, Royal
Hungarian State Railways.

15 November 1934.

MAGYAR MÉRNÖK-ES-ÉPÍTÉSZ EGYLET,
BUDAPEST

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for your kind information concerning the Centenary Celebration of your Institute.

We consider this a most desirable occasion for us to celebrate with the noble Institution of the British Empire and tried to find a personal representative.

The unhappy state of our country almost prevented us from congratulating you personally. At the last moment, however, we found that it was possible for M. J. Padányi Gulyás, architect and member of our Society and of the Chamber of Engineers of Budapest, to convey to you in our name our best regards and fraternal compliments.

It will be our great pleasure if there is improvement in the situation in this country to collaborate in the future in friendly relations with you.

We beg you to convey our kindest compliments to the honourable chairman and to the festival congress.

Signed by

THE CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF SECRETARY.

SINDACATO NAZIONALE FASCISTA INGEGNERI

4, Three Kings Yard,

Davies Street, W.1

The Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Ingegneri, which I have the great honour to represent, have entrusted me with the grateful duty of tendering to the President and to the Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects their heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of this highly significant celebration of the Centenary of the Institute. They also wish to express, through me, the admiration with which the Italian architects have always followed the manifold activities of the Institute which have contributed so much to the progress of science, not only in Great Britain, but in every other country of the world.

GINO JORI,

Naval Architect, Delegate of the S.N.F.I.

NORSKE ARKITEKTERS LANDSFORBUND

The Royal Institute of British Architects.

Norske Arkitekters Landsforbund desires, on the occasion of the centenary jubilee, to offer to the Royal Institute the most cordial and heartfelt congratulations of Norwegian architects.

What the Royal Institute has accomplished during the past hundred years has exceeded even the most sanguine hopes, thus proving that the Royal Institute is built on a sound foundation and has had great and idealistic leaders. The past century has been remarkable and difficult in many directions, architecture included.

The coming century will apparently be even more remarkable and witness to an architectural expansion comparable with that of the greatest epochs in the history of architecture.

The architects of Norway, who have always been so closely and in so many ways associated with England, from the earliest mediæval times to our own days, feel certain that the Royal Institute, as the rallying point of the English architects, will set its impress upon the coming century in a way that will be remembered in history and enhance the honour and glory of the British nation.

ANDR. H. BJERCKER,
President.

H. M. SINDING-LARSEN.

SVENSKA TEKNOLOGFÖRENINGEN

The Royal Institute of British Architects stands among organisations of technical professions in the very foremost rank as a highly estimated precursor, who never allowed itself to slip from its prominent place at the head of the development in the old noble arts of architecture, house construction and town planning. At the celebration of the Royal Institute's centenary the Swedish Association of Engineers and Architects desires to pronounce its cordial and thankful appreciation of the great achievements of the Royal Institute and the very best wishes for its certainly glorious future.

ALF. GRABE,
President.

K. A. FRÖMAN,
Secretary-General.

The Swedish Association of Engineers
and Architects.

SVENSKA ARKITEKTFÖRENINGEN ARKITEKTFÖRENINGEN FÖR SÖDRA SVERIGE TEKNISKA SAMFUNDETS AVDELNING FÖR HUSBYGGNADSKONST

To the Royal Institute of British Architects the Architects of Sweden proffer congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the Centenary of the Institute. The work of the Institute during the past century for the well-being of the whole body of architects cannot be sufficiently extolled. This work has made its influence felt in all civilised countries and has thus been to the benefit of all architects. When the Institute now enters upon its second century we express the hope that it may maintain its pre-eminence among the architectural associations of the world. Swedish architects have always

watched with admiration the strong and steady development of English architecture. They have themselves rejoiced in the sympathy and understanding for their work that has been manifested by their fellow architects in England. They, therefore, venture to hope that the profound esteem that animates their tribute and the heartiness of their good wishes will be fully appreciated.

Svenska Arkitektföreningen.

HAKON AHLBERG, *President.*

Arkitektföreningen för Södra Sverige.

AUG. EEWEE, *President.*

Tekniska Samfundets Avdelning för Husbyggnadskonst.

KARL SAMUELSON, *President.*

SWISS SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

The Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects presents to the Royal Institute of British Architects in London on the occasion of its Centenary the expression of its sympathy and admiration.

Fully acknowledging the great work undertaken and achieved by the Institute since its foundation, knowing the swarm of talented architects found amongst its members and the technical and artistic qualities which they showed, our Society fully joins in to-day's celebration.

We have noted, with pride, amongst your foreign members the name of our compatriot, the late Professor Edouard Naville, who during a great number of years undertook considerable excavations for the Egypt Exploration Society.

On the occasion of your Centenary we express the wish that the links of friendship between English and Swiss architects be in future more and more closely tightened.

May the Royal Institute of British Architects continue to shine amongst the similar societies, this is the sincere wish which the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects has the honour of presenting to-day.

PAUL VISCHER, *President.*
P. TONN, *Secretary.*

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS OF URUGUAY

The Society of Architects of Uruguay have conferred upon me the honour of expressing their heartfelt congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Royal Institute, whose lights are reflected upon the treasures of British architecture, have, in our opinion, commanded universal admiration as the very worthy custodians of a notable tradition of art and wisdom.

The Society of Architects of Uruguay are happy indeed to participate in these celebrations, believing, as they do, that our common devotion to distinguished accomplishments in the realms of art and mind discloses that deeper desire of civilised humanity for friendship and co-operation in all spheres.

FERNANDO CAPURRO.



SOME OF THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE R.I.B.A. BY ITS ALLIED SOCIETIES

ALLIED SOCIETIES

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations, November 1934.

We, the undersigned, have the honour to present to you the congratulations and good wishes of all members of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.

We heartily wish you and our Institute continued prosperity and we pledge ourselves to do all within our power to further the interests of our great profession.

May the coming years show as in the past the great usefulness of our beloved Institute to every member of the Architectural profession, and the British Empire.

May all increased efforts towards this end bring to you, Sir, and every member of the Council the real and lasting satisfaction which is so well merited.

We have the honour to remain your humble and obedient servants,

STANLEY HAMP, *President*
E. STEWARD SMITH,
G. LANGLEY TAYLOR,
W. AUSTIN DAFT, *Vice-Presidents*.

BIRMINGHAM AND FIVE COUNTIES ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

To our illustrious and revered parent body, the Royal Institute of British Architects.

GREETING.

We, the members of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association, on this the occasion of your Centenary Celebration, offer our heartiest congratulations and good

wishes. We are ever mindful of all that the Royal Institute has done for the art and profession of architecture during the one hundred years of its existence and look forward to the future with confidence and enthusiasm.

W. T. BENSLEYN,
President.
A. S. EDWARDS,
A. M. MCKEWAN,
Hon. Secretaries.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society sends to this Centenary meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects greetings and hearty congratulations.

We are one of the outpost societies, comparatively small in numbers, but great in loyalty to our parent body.

The architects of the south-west stand for a united profession under the banner of the Royal Institute of British Architects; they appeal for the healing of all differences, believing that only by complete unity architects can hold their rightful place in the community, and thus ensure real progress for architecture.

Our best wishes are given for the success of the Conference; we are confident that the Royal Institute of British Architects, in this, their second century, will continue to prosper and we pledge ourselves to give every assistance to that end.

JOHN BENNETT,
Representative of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society to the Centenary Conference.

THE EAST ANGLIAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

MR. PRESIDENT.—The East Anglian Society of Architects, incorporating the Norfolk and Norwich and the Suffolk Associations, sends cordial greetings and congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of this unique celebration.

Though one of the younger and smaller of the Allied Societies, we yield to none in our loyalty to and affection for the greatest and most illustrious architectural body in the world.

Still young, after one hundred years, and at last worthily housed, may the Royal Institute long flourish to pursue her great struggle for the advancement of architecture.

On behalf of the East Anglian Society of Architects,

Yours very truly,

ERIC W. B. SCOTT,
President.

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, Royal Institute of British Architects

We, the members of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects—allied to the R.I.B.A.—assembled at a meeting held on 29 October, 1934, unanimously resolved to extend our loyal and sincere support to the President and Council of the Institute; and to express our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Institute during the past one hundred years for the benefit of the profession and for the promotion of architecture.

O. H. COCKRILL,
President.

PERCIVAL C. BLOW,
Hon. Secretary.

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
THE COLCHESTER CHAPTER

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We, the members of the Colchester Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, desire to convey to you and the Royal Institute of British Architects our hearty congratulations on the occasion of the first Centenary of the Institute, and on the opening of its new Headquarters.

Embodying as this building does in the fittest manner a century of progress, we look forward with every confidence to the future, knowing full well that we may be assured of the leadership and help of the parent body in all that concerns the welfare of our Society and our profession.

ARTHUR G. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

CHAS. R. BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

ESSEX, CAMBS AND HERTS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
SOUTHEND CHAPTER

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon.D.C.L., Hon.L.L.D., R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Southend-on-Sea and District Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects send Greetings and Congratulations to yourself as President of and to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary of the Founding of the Society and they wish

to pay tribute to the work of the Institute for the advancement of Architecture and the raising of the Status of the Profession. They pray that this good work may be carried on in the Centenary Memorial Building with energy and vigour for the edification of mankind and the glorification of Architecture and the Allied Arts, Crafts and Sciences.

For and on behalf of the Southend-on-Sea and District Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects:

JAS. SAUNDERS,
Chairman.

H. AYSFORD,
Hon. Secretary.

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
WEST ESSEX CHAPTER

The members of the West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects are pleased to be represented at the Centenary Celebrations of the Royal Institute of British Architects. They appreciate their close association with the Royal Institute and congratulate that body on the completion of a century of useful service in the cause of British architecture.

EDWARD FINCHAM, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chairman.

THE ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
THE CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., The President, Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Cambridge Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society join with other Chapters in offering their sincere congratulations to the Institute on the attainment of its Centenary, celebrated in its fine new building, and to yourself as its President.

We at Cambridge owe very much to eminent members of the Institute for a long line of magnificent buildings which have been erected in our midst. Your predecessors in office have especially enriched Cambridge. C. R. Cockerell, Alfred Waterhouse, Francis C. Penrose, Sir Aston Webb, Leonard Stokes, Henry Hare, your grandfather Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and now you yourself have added to the beauties of our University town.

We ourselves try to uphold the noble traditions of Cambridge and the Institute.

Only a year ago it was our privilege to welcome the delegates of the R.I.B.A. Annual Conference to Cambridge, an occasion we shall always remember with feelings of friendship and loyalty.

NORMAN T. MYERS,
Chairman.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Members of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association have the honour to present their warmest greetings and congratulations to the President, Council and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary of the Foundation of the Institute.

The continuous progress of the Institute and the success achieved by the passing of the Registration Bill call forth the highest admiration and gratitude. This progress and this success have greatly encouraged our Association in its work.

The Institute is undoubtedly bringing about a better understanding of the functions of our profession. This will enable both the Institute and the Allied Societies to help the community in the work referred to by His Majesty the King in the speech which he graciously made in opening the New Building.

It is the desire of our Association to express to the Royal Institute our loyalty and our determination to follow the Institute in upholding the highest traditions of the Profession.

REGINALD F. GUTTERIDGE,
President.

A. LEONARD ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Liverpool Architectural Society, which has been allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects for forty-five years in mutual and harmonious endeavour for the benefit of the profession of architecture, hereby offers to the Royal Institute its fraternal greetings and congratulations on the celebration of the centenary of its foundation.

The Liverpool Architectural Society desires to place on record its appreciation of the great work accomplished by the Royal Institute in the past and is confident that the increased amenities afforded by the new premises will enhance its prestige, facilitate its activities and ensure the continuance of the comradeship which exists between it and its allied societies.

Given under the seal of the Liverpool Architectural Society, November the 22nd 1934.

ERNEST GEE,
President.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

We, the President, Council and Members of the North Staffordshire Architectural Association wish to tender our heartiest greetings and congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects upon attaining its centenary and to place on record our appreciation of its efforts for the advancement of architecture. We desire to express our sincere admiration of the new Headquarters of the Royal Institute, with the assurance of our continued loyal and faithful support.

F. V. HULME, *President.*
R. T. LONGDEN.
J. R. PIGGOTT.
DONALD C. CAMPBELL.
HAROLD GOLDSTRAW.
J. BRITTAIN ADAMS.
WILLIAM J. VENABLES.
REGINALD L. JONES.
CLIFTON EDWARDS.
A. V. COTTON.
F. MORRALL MADLOX.
E. T. WATKIN.

Members of the Council.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Manchester Society of Architects conveys to the Royal Institute of British Architects greetings and warm congratulations on the completion of the first hundred years of its history, distinguished as that history has been by a long record of steady growth and of splendid achievement on behalf of architecture both at home and in the Empire overseas.

It is the hope of the Manchester Society of Architects that the Royal Institute may continue to grow in influence and in the value of the service which it renders to the Architectural Profession and to the world at large.

The Manchester Society also congratulates the Royal Institute upon the completion and inauguration by His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, the Duke of Lancaster, of its new Headquarters in which as Members of one of the Allied Societies of the Royal Institute the Members of the Manchester Society of Architects also share.

JAMES R. ADAMSON,
President.

22.xi.1934.

BLACKPOOL AND FYLDE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The President, Officers and Members of the Blackpool and Fylde Architectural Society salute Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., in respectful greeting and congratulate the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he is the honoured President, upon all that has been achieved for architects over a period of 100 years.

THE BURNLEY AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT.—On behalf of the members of the above Society, we send you greetings on the Centenary Celebrations of the R.I.B.A. We most heartily congratulate you and the members of your Council, and all who have helped to make the celebrations unique by the transfer from Conduit Street to Portland Place, where a building worthy of our great Institute has been erected. It is a magnificent triumph for all concerned, especially the architect responsible.

We have commenced a new era. May the future of the R.I.B.A. be as successful as the past has been. May we go from strength to strength; may the architect in the coming years be safeguarded in his profession more than he has been in the recent years. We hope that all the energies of yourself and your colleagues in office will be directed to that end.

May the Divine Architect guide you through all the devious ways which lie ahead, which at the moment seem fraught with difficulties at home and abroad. May prosperity abound in our and other lands. May peace attend your ways, and good fellowship prevail among us.

Greetings again to one of the best Presidents the Institute has ever had, and to the ideal Secretary.—Yours faithfully,

R. S. PILLING, *President.*

H. PLATT, *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL TAYLOR,

Representative Allied Societies Conference.

THE OLDHAM SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Oldham Society of Architects sends its sincere and loyal greetings, with the hope that long life and health will enable you to fulfil the responsible position you occupy in the history of our profession.

It is thirty-six years since our Society was formed to further the art of architecture in our town. We ploughed the lonely furrow until we were affiliated with the Manchester Society, thereby gaining recognition with the Institute, which is now celebrating its Centenary.

It is by this closer life with the Royal Institute of British

Architects that our position as architects will be assured and made secure in the future.

The opportunity for the study of architecture in the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool give our young assistants the chance so long desired. We can therefore look with confidence into the future, knowing that our art will fulfil its mission in the progress of our country.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
President.
G. B. HOWCROFT,
Hon. Secretary.

PRESTON, BLACKBURN AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

To the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations, Inaugural Meeting at 66 Portland Place, 22 November 1934.

The Preston, Blackburn and District Society of Architects, affiliated to the Manchester Society of Architects, sends to the Royal Institute of British Architects and to the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations on the completion of a century of great work for the advancement of architecture and for the promotion of unity, a high standard of professional ethics and an advanced system of architectural education among the architects of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas.

The Preston, Blackburn and District Society also congratulate the Royal Institute and its architect, Mr. G. Grey Wormum, F.R.I.B.A., upon the design and completion of their magnificent new building, which they hope may be the centre in the future for even greater developments for the unity of the profession and a high standard of achievement and prestige among its members in which this Allied Society may share in some degree.

Q. MAGNALL BLUHM,
President.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The President and Council of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects request that the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects will accept the sincere congratulations of their Association on this memorable occasion—the Centenary of our Royal Institute.

We further extend our congratulations on the completion of the new building, recently opened by His Majesty the King, which we look upon as an outstanding memorial of the work and progress of the Royal Institute and its Allied Societies during the past years.

Our Association takes this opportunity of assuring the R.I.B.A. of its same loyal support for the future as it has always endeavoured to give in the past.

WILLIAM A. LEA,
President.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Northern Architectural Association, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. 20 November 1934.

To the President of The Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, D.C.L., LL.D., R.A.

The Northern Architectural Association by its President, Colonel William Milburn, B.Sc., F.S.I., present fraternal greetings to you, Mr. President, and to those members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied Societies who are assembled in conference on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations 1934. This association, with its branches on Tees-side and in Cumberland, wishes to convey to the conference its appreciation of the importance of the celebrations now taking place. The completion of one hundred years of activity in the promotion of the Art of Architecture and of the status of our profession coincides with the completion and opening of a new building from which these activities may be further promoted and administered. The necessity for better premises in which the work could be continued and extended was evident only to those intimately connected with our profession. The new building at 66 Portland Place is an indication of the increase in the growth and importance of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its allied societies. The Northern Architectural Association was founded in 1858. In the year 1860 it proposed an alliance of the various similar societies in the United Kingdom. It drafted the scheme upon the lines of which the Architectural Alliance was later established and maintained for many years. Nine societies were concerned, one in London, two in Scotland and six in England. The Architectural Alliance exists no longer, its place being taken by a wider co-operation which has been established between The Royal Institute of British Architects and the allied societies throughout the Empire. The association became allied to the Royal Institute in 1889, and at all times the relations between them have been most amicable.

It is the desire of our members that the bond now so firmly established may continue to the mutual benefit of the Institute and of this association.

Signed for and on behalf of William Milburn, President, by Harold Oswald, Vice-President. F. Austin Child, Hon. Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM, DERBY AND LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We, the President, Council and 227 Members, Associates and Students of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society, offer our heartiest congratulations to the R.I.B.A. on the occasion of the Royal Institute attaining the Centenary Anniversary of its foundation.

We appreciate fully the successful efforts made by the Royal Institute to increase the prestige of the profession, and to ensure in the future that only fully qualified architects shall be allowed to practise as such.

In this connection we acclaim the Registration Bill as a decisive step, and would like to place on record the debt due to those members of the R.I.B.A. who have made this possible of attainment.

May we congratulate the Royal Institute on the building of the new Headquarters, and our pleasure in being asked to participate in the celebrations of the Centenary.

We feel that the Royal Institute are also to be congratulated on having selected yourself as President during this important period of its life, and to assure you, Sir, that, in full measure, loyalty and devotion will be accorded to you from the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society.

SHEFFIELD AND S. YORKS DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The members of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors present their fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects, with which they are proud to be allied, on the occasion of its centenary.

We are deeply conscious of the signal service that the Royal Institute has rendered to the Art and Practice of Architecture during its long and honoured history, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to give our active support in the future.

We also congratulate the Royal Institute on the completion of its splendid new Headquarters and we are glad that it now has a home worthy of its dignity and importance.

A.D. 1834.
Usui civium decori urbium.

1934 D.G.
Deo adiuvante labor proficit.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Dear Mr. President,—The Council of the South-Eastern Society of Architects desire to offer to yourself and to the Centenary Conference of the R.I.B.A. its sincere congratulations on the successful accomplishment of the great enterprise to which the Institute has put its hand.

The building of premises worthy of the position the Institute has attained in this country and throughout the Empire is a great event calling for sincere felicitations between the Institute and all its Allied Societies.

The South-Eastern Society, whose members live and practise in the neighbourhood of London, is particularly interested in the new building. In their opinion the opening of these sumptuous headquarters in the heart of London will immensely increase the usefulness of the Institute to its provincial members who represent approximately 75 per cent. of the active members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It congratulates Mr. Grey Wornum on his work and respectfully proffers its loyal good wishes to the Institute both in the present Conference and for all its future work.

With sincere personal congratulations to yourself.

I have the honour to remain, my dear President,

Yours very sincerely,

R. GOULBURN LOVELL,
President.

WESSEX SOCIETY AND ITS BRANCHES

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Council of the Wessex Society of Architects joins its branch Societies, The Bristol Society of Architects, the Gloucestershire Architectural Association, and the Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects, in offering loyal greetings to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and congratulates the Institute on the fulfilment of one hundred years of splendid achievement.

The Wessex Society also congratulates the Royal Institute on the completion of its new home, a building that represents all that is best in design and craftsmanship and which will be an inspiration to its members throughout Great Britain and the Empire.

Animated by the highest aims the Royal Institute has worked for the advancement of Architecture and the unity of the Profession. The Wessex Society is proud to be associated with this work and assures the Royal Institute of its sincere and loyal co-operation.

H. STRATTON DAVIS,
President.

BRISTOL SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

To the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A., and the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We, the members of the Bristol Society of Architects, wish to convey to you, the President and Governing body of the Royal Institute of British Architects, our appreciation of the vast labours which you and your predecessors have undertaken in the past, and especially during the last few years.

Founded in the year 1847, only 13 years after the foundation of the parent body, and having ourselves passed through many vicissitudes, we realise and sympathise with the many and difficult problems which have come before you in the pursuit of that policy which you have considered best in the interests of the architectural profession.

We therefore gladly convey to you our congratulations upon the attainment of this, your centenary year, and desire to assure you of our sympathy, loyalty and goodwill, together with our best wishes for the future.

MOWBRAY A. GREEN,
President.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Council and Members of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association present their congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of its Centenary.

During the changing conditions which have arisen in a hundred years of activity, the Royal Institute has shown itself adaptable to development and progress and alive to the interests of the Profession.

The Association notes with satisfaction the increasing influence of the Provincial Societies in the counsels of the Royal Institute and assures the Royal Institute of loyal support in all matters affecting the welfare of the Profession and the advancement of the Art of Architecture.

C. W. GATES,
President.

HAROLD F. TREW,
Secretary.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

On behalf of the Council and members of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects we have the honour to present the most cordial felicitations of the Society to the President, Council, and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects upon having attained the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Institute, and it is desired to record the happy relations our Society have enjoyed in their alliance with the Institute, extending now over a period of forty-three years. It is our belief that not only will the harmonious relations which have subsisted between us in the past continue, but that the bond of fellowship which drew us together will be strengthened in the years to come; that by a mutual support of the ideals for which we stand our strength will increase, and a still more perfect union be cemented in course of time.

VICTOR BAIN, *President.*
T. BUTLER WILSON,
Member of Council.

NORVAL R. PAXTON,
Hon. Secretary.

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society offer their heartiest congratulations to the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., on the Centenary of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It is the unanimous wish of its Members to join in their

congratulations and to record their respect and admiration for its President.

FREDERICK J. HORTH,
President.

REGINALD JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES AND OVERSEAS

THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

15 Rutland Square,
Edinburgh.

To the President and Council of the
Royal Institute of British Architects

GENTLEMEN,—We, the President and Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (one of the few other Royal Societies in our great Alliance), send you our dutiful greetings on the occasion of the Centenary of the head of our family of professional bodies.

We offer our respectful and cordial congratulations on the great and honourable age which the Royal Institute has attained, on the vigorous youth it has retained, on its remarkable progress during the past hundred years, and on its having brought about so much for the advancement of our profession both in fact and in the estimation of the public.

The immediate occasion calls for special congratulation on the achievement of the Royal Institute's splendid new home, which is also, in a measure, our home, and on the vision that prompted this courageous undertaking, the brilliant outcome of which is now to be seen by all. The new building, if we may venture to say so, is signally successful: in no respect less so than in this, that it has steered a wise course between the Scylla of a too rigid traditionalism and the Charybdis of a too revolutionary modernism. Being what it is, and with all its remarkable qualities, including that of fitly representing its own time, it may well come to be recognised by future generations as worthy of a high place among the landmarks to punctuate the progress of our art on its unending course through the centuries.

We wish you and the Royal Institute no less success in the future than the past has had to bestow.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your loyal and obedient servants,
WM. B. WHITE, F.R.I.B.A.,
President.

A. NICOL BRUCE, W.S.,
Secretary.

THE ABERDEEN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The President and Members of Council of the Aberdeen Society of Architects (which was admitted to alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1898) present their compliments to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and wish to take this opportunity of offering congratulations on the attainment of the Royal Institute's Centenary and of expressing the society's good wishes for the continued success of the Royal Institute.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., R.A.,
President Royal Institute of British Architects.

SIR,—The Dundee Institute of Architects presents its com-

pliments to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Annual Convention and Centenary Celebration, and takes this opportunity to offer its heartiest congratulations to the Royal Institute on the completion of one hundred years of useful work in an ever-increasing sphere of activities.

The Dundee Institute desires also to congratulate the Royal Institute on its accession, at this appropriate time, to new Headquarters in Portland Place, and trusts that it will there continue to extend its influence in the interests of the profession which it so ably represents.

At Dundee

The Twenty-First Day of November 1934.

For and on behalf of the Dundee Institute of Architects.

GEORGE C. MORTON, *President.*
P. H. THOMS.
CHAS. G. SOUTAR.
WM. SALMOND.
DAVID SMITH.
FRANK THOMSON.
H. PEARCE ROBBIE.
D. A. STEWART.

Members of Council.
J. MURRAY WILKIE,
Hon. Secretary.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

15 Rutland Square,
Edinburgh.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, R.I.B.A., London.

SIR,—*R.I.B.A. Centenary.* On behalf of the 400 members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, we beg to express to the Royal Institute our most cordial greetings and congratulations, and to wish the Institute, its President, Council, Members and Officials, all continued prosperity and success.

The Royal Institute have nobly overcome many difficulties in the past; we feel sure that its policy in the future will be to meet and, in the same spirit, to overcome, any such as may arise in the future.

To that end, the Institute will have at all times and in all ways the fullest co-operation of the profession in the capital of Scotland.

We are, Sir,

Yours very truly,

A. F. BALFOUR PAUL, F.R.I.B.A.,
President.

A. NICOL BRUCE, W.S.,
Secretary.

GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

To the President, Royal Institute of British Architects.

We your brother architects in the West of Scotland, members of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, have the honour to send you, as we hereby do, by the hand of our President our cordial

fraternal greetings. We offer you our most hearty congratulations on this highly auspicious occasion and we desire to express to you our sure hope in the future of that great and honourable profession to which we are all privileged to belong. May that sturdy sapling planted one hundred years ago, to-day a flourishing tree with many widespread branches, ever continue to grow in strength and usefulness throughout the ages yet to come!

The Glasgow Institute of Architects.

J. MAURICE ARTHUR [F.],
President.

WILLIAM MACLEAN,
Secretary.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND

Address to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of its Centenary Celebration from the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

22 November 1934.

The first issue of the bye-laws of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (dated 1844) is prefaced by the following note:—

"A special meeting of the Royal Institute was held on 8 October 1839, at No. 10 Upper Gloucester Street, for the purpose of receiving the President—Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce. His Lordship, whose acknowledged good taste and extensive literary attainments render him peculiarly fitted for the office, holds, with reference to the Royal Irish Institute, the same position which Lord de Grey occupies in the Royal Institute of British Architects, with which Society the Irish branch is united in the closest and most cordial connection."

In the same issue it is recorded that your then President, Earl de Grey, was an Honorary Fellow of the Irish Institute.

Thus was begun, but five years short of a century ago, an association which has been continued unbroken and unweakened until the present day; an association which has been characterised by good intention, cordiality, and willing co-operation and has been attended by many close personal friendships.

It is in these circumstances that I have the honour to present the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland to your distinguished President, to the Council, and to all members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the happy attainment of its centenary; to express our pleasure that your position in the world of architecture has become so firmly established, and that the traditions which are upheld by your governing body are such as tend to the advancement of the art and practice of architecture as well as to the up-building of the profession, both at home and abroad.

We assure you of the continued co-operation of this Institute in all efforts towards these ends.

Signed on behalf of the Council.

GEORGE F. BECKETT,
President.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER ARCHITECTS

To Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon.D.C.L., Hon.L.L.D., R.A.,
President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We, the members of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects, tender to you, and through you to the Royal Institute of

British Architects, our warmest greetings of friendship on this most notable occasion, the Centenary of the Royal Institute, and we pray you to accept on behalf of the Royal Institute the sincere congratulations of our Society, which we now heartily tender to your Institute on its having reached the completion of its first Century and on the fine history of service done to the cause of Architecture and to the Architectural Profession throughout that long period.

Furthermore, we desire to express our gratitude for the consistent help so generously and unreservedly given to the Royal Society of Ulster Architects during the years of our happy alliance with the Royal Institute. We desire also to take the opportunity at this time of your Centenary Celebrations to affirm our loyalty to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and to wish for it a growing power and usefulness in the cause of Architecture and the Architectural Profession in the years that are to come.

Signed on behalf of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects,

President,

THOMAS HOUSTON.

Vice-President,

R. S. WILSHERE.

Honorary Secretary,

H. McCAGHAN.

Honorary Treasurer,

JOHN MACGEAGH.

Members of Council,

T. R. EAGAR.

R. H. GIBSON.

J. S. MUNCE.

JOHN SEEDS.

J. H. STEVENSON.

V. S. SMYTH.

C. T. McLYNN.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The President, Council and Members of the South Wales Institute of Architects send Greetings to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary of the Institute, together with congratulations on the progress of the practice and art of architecture under its careful administration, appreciation of the successful efforts for a closer union between the Parent Body and its Allied Societies throughout the Empire, and assurances of help and assistance at all time for the furtherance of unity and progress in the profession.

E. H. FAWCKNER.

President.

IVOR P. JONES.

Honorary Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ARCHITECTS

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Hon. D.C.L., Hon. L.L.D., R.A.,
President, The Royal Institute of British Architects.

SIR,—I have the honour to convey to you the congratulations of the Council and Members of the Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects on this the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Overseas members appreciate the devoted services which have led to the growth and great development of the Royal Institute of British Architects and regard the new Headquarters as a fitting expression of the progress made and of the unity and dignity which the profession has attained.

J. R. HOBSON,

President.

Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool would wish to offer most cordial felicitations to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of its foundation.

The School would gratefully acknowledge its indebtedness to the Royal Institute of British Architects for the active interest it has always shown in promoting the advancement of architectural education and for the provisions which it has made to maintain adequate standards in the training of candidates for admission to the profession.

It is the sincere hope of the School that the happy relationship that has always existed between the School and the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects may be continued and strengthened.

LIONEL B. BUDDEN,
PATRICK ABERCROMBIE,

On behalf of the Board of Studies in Architecture
and Civic Design.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Sir Ian MacAlister, M.A.,

Secretary R.I.B.A.,
66 Portland Place, W.1.

DEAR SIR IAN MACALISTER.—On behalf of the staff and members of the Bartlett School at University College, I desire to send congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the attainment of its Centenary.

A definite stage in the architectural history of the Empire has now been reached. The progress in architectural education during the last quarter of a century has helped the general well-being of the profession, but this achievement is primarily due to the wise direction of the Council of the Royal Institute.

I feel that the profession of architecture as a whole owes much to your personal skill, and in conveying the sentiments of the Bartlett School I express a feeling of loyal support for the future.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. RICHARDSON,
Professor.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

MR. PRESIDENT.—On the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the Royal Institute of British Architects, it is my great pleasure to be the bearer of a message of congratulation and good wishes from the Architectural Association.

We recall with gratitude the many and various services rendered to the Profession by the Institute during the past hundred years, and are proud to think that our Association, since its foundation in 1847, has been privileged to co-operate with the Institute, more especially in the advancement of the cause of architectural education.

We have admired the courage and foresight with which the Institute has undertaken the work of building its new headquarters, and feel that the successful achievement of the task is the happiest augury for the future of the Architectural Profession.

It is our earnest wish that the cordial relations which have existed for so long between the Institute and the Association may continue unbroken in the years to come.

HUMPHREY PAKINGTON,
President.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Glasgow School of Architecture offers its respectful congratulations to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the attainment of their Centenary.

The Glasgow School of Architecture is proud to take part in the Centenary Celebrations and to join in with the Institute in looking back on the hundred years of steady development which have brought the Institute to the proud position it now holds.

A strong Institute is essential not only in the interests of the profession but in the interests of the schools of architecture.

The development of organised architectural education is of comparatively recent growth, and compared with the Institute the schools are but children. Their strength, however, is growing and they can look forward to a future of continuous growth under the aegis of the Institute.

As the first school in Scotland to be fully recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects the Glasgow School of Architecture gratefully acknowledges the help it has had from the Institute in the past and looks forward to an ever closer connection with the Institute in the coming century.

To the President and Council of the
Royal Institute of British Architects.

22 November 1934.

McGILL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE,
MONTREAL

The Chancellor, Governors, and Fellows of McGill University wish most heartily to congratulate the Royal Institute of British Architects upon the attainment of its Centenary and to express their admiration of its splendid services to the profession of architecture and its outstanding contributions to British art. Wherefore they have appointed George Edgar Auld to represent them at the Centenary Conference and to convey to the Royal Institute the cordial greetings of the McGill University School of Architecture.

EDWARD W. BEATTY, *Chancellor.*
T. H. MATTHEWS, *Registrar.*

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

The President and Council, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.1

The Governing Body, Principal and Staff of the Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture tender their heartiest greetings and congratulations to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary.

They are proud of their association with the Royal Institute of British Architects, and would express, on this auspicious occasion, their admiration of the great work that has been accomplished by the Institute during the first century of its existence. Amongst its many and widely beneficial activities, the work of the Institute concerned with the advancement of architectural education must always command universal esteem.

The Northern Polytechnic, therefore, welcomes this unique opportunity of paying tribute to those who administer the affairs of architectural education, and confirms its happy and loyal association with the Royal Institute of British Architects.

May the next hundred years witness a growth of the Institute's influence even greater than that which has marked its distinguished history during the hundred years now ended.

T. J. DRAKELEY, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.I.R.I., F.C.S.
Principal.

KINDRED AND ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

To the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the Institute.

As the Chairman of the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, I tender on behalf of that body its congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the attainment of its centenary and with them an acknowledgement of the great part played by the Institute in the establishment of the Registration Council, of which body it is a distinguished constituent Member, and also an expression of sincere desire that the cordial relationship which happily exists between the Council and the Institute may long continue in useful co-operation in the advancement of the study and practice of architecture.

HARRY BARNES.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

To the Royal Institute of British Architects

The Town Planning Institute, whose members consist of architects, civil engineers, surveyors and lawyers, co-operating in the work of planning and re-planning the towns and country, desire to offer their congratulations to the Royal Institute of British Architects upon the celebration of its Centenary and to express their hope that it will continue to prosper in the great work in which it is engaged and which is so intimately related to Town Planning and contributes so largely to its fruition.

HERBERT H. HUMPHRIES,
President.

THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

An Address presented to the President, Council and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of their Centenary Celebrations by the President, Council, and Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

Upon the occasion of the Centenary of your Foundation we are directed, by resolutions of the Council and of the members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution passed at meetings held on the twelfth day of November in the year Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Four, to present to you an Address of Greeting and Goodwill from the Council and the members of the Institution.

We address you as your partners in a professional relationship, honoured by time and usage, and blessed by the spirit of friendship that has so fortunately endured between the Royal Institute and the Institution during the Sixty-six Years of our common corporate being.

That relationship is now cemented by ties of membership and of government; by the sharing of labour for the solution of our mutual problems; by our community of aim in the advancement of knowledge for the public good; and by our endeavours to uphold a high standard of ethics in our respective professions.

We have watched with admiration your devotion to the great tasks imposed upon you by your Royal Charters, and in particular your endeavours to promote the art and the science of architecture for the public advantage; we have observed the success with which you have furthered the cause of architectural education throughout Great Britain and the Empire; we have joined with you in the campaign, largely originated

by yourselves, to stir the public conscience against the ruin of the countryside; and we congratulate you above all upon the achievements of your members in securing beauty, convenience, safety and a right economy in the buildings which they have designed for the use and occupation of the people.

In matters jointly affecting our respective technical functions, you and we on many occasions have invited the co-operation each of the other; which co-operation for your part no less, we trust, than ours, has been ever as cordially received as it was willingly given.

Out of our fortunate experience we reaffirm our belief that the sharing of our knowledge and of our labours cannot but be for the material advantage of those to whom our duty lies, as well as for the great good of our respective professions; and we renew our assurance that at all times, in the future as in the past, we shall be prepared to join with you in setting hard to the tasks which lie before us.

Your Centenary is an occasion for congratulation by all other of the known professions; but for us who are surveyors it is an occasion of special significance.

We congratulate you upon a Hundred Years of high endeavour and accomplishment of work so well and truly done that your just pride in your retrospect is your fairest hope for the future.

Of the rich fruits of your labours it may be said no less aptly or less truly than was said of Wren, your greatest ancestor:

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

On behalf of the Council and the Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

ALAN ARNOLD, *President.*
HARRY M. STANLEY, *Senior Vice-President.*
CHARLES GOTT, *Vice-President.*
JOHN M. THEOBALD, *Vice-President.*
ROBERT COBB, *Vice-President.*
H. ARTHUR STEWARD, *Hon. Secretary.*
A. H. KILICK, *Secretary.*

INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

A congratulatory message to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of its centenary, 1934, from The Institute of Builders.

The Institute of Builders welcome this event, significant in the history of architecture, to compliment the Royal Institute of British Architects upon a century of achievement.

They felicitate the Royal Institute in its possession of a long line of illustrious men in whose art the prestige of the Royal Institute is justified, and upon whose efforts it is truly founded.

They congratulate the Royal Institute upon the richness of its opportunity to advance the expression and to broaden the appreciation of architectural art.

They recall with pleasure that throughout the century the Royal Institute and the Institute have lived side by side in co-operative association, ever sensitive of the interdependence of architecture and building and with an ever growing sense of the need for comradeship in the unified expression of their art and science.

The occasion of these celebrations is a pledge of sincerity and the earnest of further endeavour to weave into the welfare

of the people the highest expression of a noble art; along which road the Institute of Builders wish the Royal Institute of British Architects God speed.

BASIL C. ALDOUS,
President.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers desires to congratulate The Royal Institute of British Architects upon having entered the second century of its existence.

The esteem in which The Royal Institute of British Architects is held in Great Britain, and indeed in all English-speaking countries, demonstrates the successful manner in which it has lived up to the ethical and professional ideals for the advancement of which it was founded one hundred years ago.

The art of Construction is a great Art exercising profound influence upon the progress and well-being of humanity. . . .

The industry which essays to give form and substance to the principles of the Art of Construction is also a great one.

The members of The Royal Institute of British Architects of necessity play a leading and all important function in the development of the Art of Construction and in the functioning of the industry which provides the materials, trains and directs the labour, and co-ordinates the processes whereby the ideas of the professional exponents of the constructional art become realised in the habitations and other structures devoted to the service and benefit of mankind.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers take this opportunity of paying their tribute to The Royal Institute of British Architects and of recording their appreciation of the great services that have been rendered, and continue increasingly to be rendered, by its members to the Industry of Building.

This Federation looks forward in hope and confidence to the future of the Royal Institute of British Architects and desires that the hearty co-operation and mutual confidence which happily has long existed between these two important representative organisations may long continue and be fruitfully expanded for the still better performance of the important functions they fulfil.

D. E. COLLIER,
President.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES

To the President, Council and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Centenary of your foundation I convey congratulations and compliments of The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

On behalf of the Executive Council,

THOMAS BARRON, *President.*
R. COPPOCK, *Secretary.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

To the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

GENTLEMEN.—The President, Council and members of the Institution of Structural Engineers extend their very hearty congratulations and good wishes to the Royal Institute of British Architects upon the occasion of its Centenary Anniversary celebration. The achievements of the Royal Institute during the hundred years of its existence are worthy of the highest praise, not the least of which is the bringing of a great profession under statutory recognition in the promoting of a Parlia-

mentary Bill resulting in the passing of the Architects' Registra-Act. It becomes more and more essential every day that architects and structural engineers collaborate with the object of combining art and beauty with utility in the design and erection of all classes of work. The Royal Institute of British Architects, the senior of all architectural bodies, has always aimed at a high standard of architecture which is adequately revealed in the magnificent building which has been erected as the new centre of its great organisation. The Institute of Structural Engineers is willing at all times to be of all possible assistance to the Royal Institute and is confident that for many more centuries it will continue its splendid work of raising the architectural standards of the country and of adding to the welfare and dignity of the distinguished profession which it represents.

For and behalf of the Institution of Structural Engineers,
EWART S. ANDREWS, *President.*
R. F. MAITLAND, *Secretary.*

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

The Institution of Civil Engineers: Established 1818. Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1828.

The President, Council and Members of The Institution of Civil Engineers wish to offer to the President, Council and Members of The Royal Institute of British Architects their cordial congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the founding of the Institute.

As a body formed for the general advancement of civil architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith the Royal Institute of British Architects has ever striven towards the constitution of an architectural profession which, whilst promoting developments in the science of building construction, ensures their application upon æsthetic principles.

Incorporated by Royal Charter within the same decade the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institution of Civil Engineers are animated by similar objects in respect of the advancement of their respective science. The members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, recognising the close affinity between the two professions, welcome the opportunity of expressing the hope that the friendly relations which have ever existed between the sister societies, bound by the same honourable traditions, may long continue.

R. A. S. REDMAYNE, *President.*
H. H. JEFFCOTT, *Secretary.*

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE

To the Royal Institute of British Architects: Greetings.

The President, Council and Members of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom tender their cordial congratulations to the President, Council and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of its Centenary; upon the excellence of its new Headquarters, and for the outstanding position which it has for so long occupied among the professional organisations of the world.

They wish the Royal Institute continued prosperity.

Signed on behalf of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom,

E. B. GLASIER, *President.*
E. H. BLAKE, *Secretary.*

29 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London.
November 1934.

Conference Visits

IN previous years it has been our custom to publish reports of all the Conference Tours and Visits written by members who have taken part. This is much the best way to do it: the personal comments of sightseers are clearly more worth reading than the impersonal recording of fact. But this year there have been so many important meetings—the Inaugural Meeting, the Banquet, the Papers and so on, all of which require verbatim reports—that we cannot maintain the excellent practice of past years and are compelled to give a scantier survey than is warranted by the importance of the visits in a Conference programme.

To many members the visits are the most memorable of all Conference events. They give chances for new and unexpected contacts, social and architectural: new sights of strange places, and the instructive conversation of a neighbour in the motor-coach, help to clear our heads of parochialism. One of the commonest greetings to be heard in those places where architects meet is "We met last year at Manchester (or Cambridge, or

wherever else it may be). This can and does mean more to most Conference visitors than any number of instructive discourses within four walls—even the lively walls of No. 66. Then, too, experience of the unbounded hospitality of the hosts at buildings visited helps to flatter our self-esteem that people should choose to be so kind to a party of wandering architects. If it were not for the generous reception that is invariably given to us wherever we go the whole visit system would break down. Whatever we say now can be taken to be, above all else, an expression of our thanks to all our hosts: the owners of buildings who gave leave for the visits; the architects who as often as not were instrumental in obtaining leave, and to all those owners, officials, architects and others who showed the visitors round. It is impossible to mention everybody by name, and maybe, by mischance, some people may be left out who should be in these notes. To those named and unnamed, who helped to provide these visits and assure their success, the whole R.I.B.A. is grateful.

THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER

VISIT A was, first, to the Custom House in Lower Thames Street, where a party of about 30 were shown round by Mr. B. R. Leftwich, the Librarian. From there the visit passed on foot to the Wren Church of St. Magnus Martyr, which was excellently described by The Rev. H. J. Fynes-Clinton, the Rector. The last point of call was the Hall of the Fishmongers' Company, at the head of London Bridge, where the party was received by the Second Warden, Major E. G. Christie-Miller, and Mr. C. N. Hooper, the Clerk, given a sumptuous tea and shown through all the chief rooms of the Hall. The Hall, built in the early nineteenth century by Henry Roberts, has

recently been redecorated by Prof. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. The leaders of the visit were Mr. R. E. Enthoven and Mr. E. J. Carter.

VISIT B was to the churches of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where Mr. E. S. Underwood [F.], surveyor to St. Lawrence's, and the Rev. Charles Clark, the Rector of St. Stephen's, showed the visit round. Finally a visit was made to the Mansion House by permission of the Lord Mayor, who provided tea. The party was received by Mr. W. T. Boston, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mace Bearer, and were shown round by Mr. Sydney Tatchell [F.], whose recent



THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL



THE ATHENÆUM CLUB

redcoration was one of the chief features of interest. The leaders of the visit were Mr. Tatchell and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

VISIT C, to St. James's Palace, had unfortunately to be cancelled on account of the Royal Wedding.

VISIT D was to city offices and banks, with Mr. Murray Easton, the leader of the visit, as guide. The party visited his recent office building for Messrs. Balfour, Boardman and Co., 52 Cornhill, by their permission, and were also permitted to inspect the board room of one of the tenants, Messrs. Gillett Bros. Discount Co. From there the party went to the Midland Bank, by Messrs. Gotch and Saunders, in conjunction with Sir Edwin Lutyens, where Mr. Laurence Gotch was the guide, and finally to the Bank of England, where Sir Herbert Baker's partner, Mr. A. T. Scott, and Mr. Jacques, of the bank staff, were guides. The party was excellently entertained to tea by the Directors of the Bank.

VISIT E, to the B.B.C. building by the Corporation's permission, was one of the largest visits of the Conference. The party was received by the architect, Mr. G. Val Meyer, and Mr. Dailey, of the B.B.C. staff, and then, after Mr. Val Meyer had briefly described the building, divided into small groups for a tour. Tea was at the Langham Hotel. Mr. Val Meyer and Mr. E. R. Jarrett were the leaders of this visit.

VISIT F, to Brook House and the Dorchester Hotel, was under the leadership of Mr. L. Rome Guthrie, Mr. E. J. T. Lutyens and Mr. G. H. Jenkins. At Brook House Mr. Guthrie, who, with his partners, Messrs. E. Wimperis and W. B. Simpson, was the architect, guided the party, and at the Dorchester Hotel, which was visited by kind permission of Sir Francis Towle, Mr. Curtis Green, R.A., the architect of the building, showed the party round. The party was entertained to tea at the hotel.

VISIT G was, first, to Sir Giles Scott's Battersea Power Station,

FRIDAY, 23 NOVEMBER

VISIT H, under the leadership of Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge, was to Trinity House, Benjamin Wyatt's elegant building on Tower Hill, by kind permission of the Elder Brethren. Mr. Godberg, head of the House Department, and his assistant were the guides. The party next visited the Church of St. Olave's, Hart Street, by permission of the Rector, The Rev. Prebendary Welland, who unfortunately was unable to be present. From St. Olave's the party moved to the Port of London

Authority building, by Sir Edwin Cooper, where the Authority's publicity agent, Mr. Wildet, and Mr. Ivory acted as guides with Mr. Heysham, from Sir Edwin's office. The Port Authority entertained the party to tea.

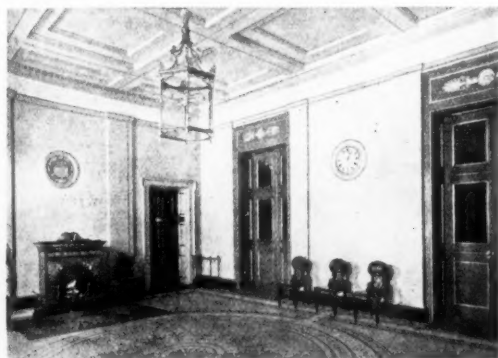
VISIT I, under the leadership of Professor A. E. Richardson, Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, and Mr. Stuart Stanley, was to the Inns of Court, the Law Courts and the Temple Church. The visits to the Inns were made by permission of the Benchers,



BROADCASTING HOUSE

[B.B.C. Photo]

by kind permission of the London Power Company. The guides round the station were provided by Dr. S. L. Pearce, Engineer-in-Chief. From Battersea the party went, by permission of Sir Theodore Chambers, to the Larkhall Estate flats, designed by Messrs. Louis de Soissions and Grey Wornum, and then to St. Anselm's Church on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate, Kennington, designed by Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, where the Vicar, Mr. H. H. A. Sands, was guide. Finally the party returned to the Langham Hotel for tea. The leaders of this visit were Mr. Percy Lovell, Mr. Guy Silk, Mr. Stanley Hamp and Mr. Francis Jones. It was the largest party, over 130 persons being present.



THE FISHMONGERS' HALL



ARNOS GROVE STATION

and in the Temple the party had the Master himself as guide to the church and the other buildings. In Gray's Inn, where the party was entertained to tea, Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Resident Benchet, was guide. Permission to visit the Law Courts was obtained from the Superintendent, Commander K. B. Millar, R.N., who provided guides.

VISIT J, to the Courtauld Institute of Art in Portman Square, was by kind permission of Professor W. G. Constable, who himself guided the party and gave a ten minutes' talk on the history of the Adam House, in which the Institute is now housed. From there the party moved to Montague House, No. 22 Portman Square, by permission of the Hon. Gerald Portman. The party returned to the Langham Hotel for tea. The leaders were Mr. H. M. Fletcher and Mr. Hastwell Grayson.

VISIT K was cancelled.

VISIT L, to the Masonic Peace Memorial, was made by kind permission of the United Grand Lodge of England. This was a visit reserved for male architects only. The leaders of the visit, who also acted as guides round the building, of which they are the architects, were Mr. Harry V. Ashley and Mr. Winton Newman. The party was entertained to tea at the Hall by the Grand Lodge.

VISIT M, under the leadership of Mr. A. L. Roberts and Mr. W. H. Howard Cooke, was first to Unilever House, Blackfriars Bridge, by permission of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., where the party was guided by Mr. Thomas Tait, whose firm, Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, designed the building in conjunction with Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers. The party then went to the London County Hall, which it was allowed to visit by permission of the London County Council. The party was received and shown round by Lieut.-Colonel M. K. Mathews, Alderman E. G. Culpin (Vice-Chairman of the

Council) and Major Harry Barnes, who together, personally, entertained the party to tea.

VISIT N, which was for men only, was to various London Clubs—the Athenaeum, the Travellers', Brooks, the Reform, and Boodles, which the party were allowed to visit by kind permission of the respective committees. In most of the clubs the secretaries were the party's guides. The party was entertained to tea at the Travellers' Club. The leader of this visit was Mr. Guy Silk.

VISIT O went first to the Saville Theatre, where the architect, Mr. T. P. Bennett, guided the party through every part. Next the party visited the Cambridge Theatre, under the guidance of Mr. Rome Guthrie, of Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, and Mr. Serge Chermayeff, who respectively had been responsible for the building and the decoration and furniture. After the Cambridge, a visit was made to the Strand Electric and Engineering Company, in Floral Street, where a demonstration was given by Mr. Applebee of the possibilities of modern stage lighting. Finally, in the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, where the party was received by Mr. Eales, of the Opera Syndicate, and Mr. Pickering, representing Captain Bertram Mills, the present lessee, the party was shown all round the house and stage. The Opera House visit was organised by Mr. Huggins, of Hood and Huggins, surveyors to the theatre, who, with a representative of Mr. Frank Matcham, the architect, guided the party. The party was entertained to tea by the Strand Electric Co. on the Opera House stage. The leaders were Mr. T. P. Bennett and Mr. E. R. Jarrett.

VISIT P was to the Building Centre, where the party saw a special exhibition of recent novelties and inventions in connection with the building industry.

SATURDAY, 24 NOVEMBER

VISIT Q, under the leadership and guidance of Mr. T. S. Tait and Mr. Francis Lorne, the architects of the building, was to the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, by permission of the Hospital Committee, whose chairman, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, was present to receive the party, an honour for which the R.I.B.A. is particularly grateful.

VISIT R was to the new Merchant Taylors' School, Sandy Lodge, Northwood, which was shown to the party by Professor W. G. Newton. The Governors of the School, by whose permission the visit was made, entertained the party of about 40 persons to luncheon in the School hall. Mr. H. M. Fletcher was leader of the visit, with Professor W. G. Newton.

VISIT S, to the new stations of the London Passenger Transport Board on the Piccadilly Line extension to Cockfosters, was under the leadership of Mr. Charles Holden, consulting architect, and Mr. Stanley A. Heap, architect to the Board. Mr. Holden and Mr. Heap were also the guides. The Board gave permission for free entry to the stations and for much of the building and organisation to be seen from behind the scenes.

These brief and inadequate descriptions can do no more than show the variety of the sightseeing done by visitors to the conference, and by recording the names of some of those whose kind services made the visits possible, go some way towards expressing the Institute's gratitude.



TRINITY HOUSE



VIRTUE IN DANGER

The Proscenium and the backcloth for outdoor scenes designed by Professor A. E. Richardson and executed by students of the Bartlett School of Architecture

Virtue in Danger

A PLAY BY SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, PERFORMED BY THE R.I.B.A. DRAMATIC SOCIETY

ON 23 AND 24 NOVEMBER

One of the most pleasant social occasions during the period of the Centenary Celebration was the performance of a Vanbrugh play by the R.I.B.A. Dramatic Society. The play was adopted from the original by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, who described it as "a Comedy, being one part of that Unresolved Duality entitled *The Relapse* (or *Virtue in Danger*), the two parts of which, moreover, form an unsymmetrical whole." With an architectural lead like that, expressed in a phraseology of such extreme, I might almost say pontifical orthodoxy, a critic of the performance seems under an obligation to write his comments in the same style or, failing that, at least to connect the play in some way or other with the philosophy of architecture in general or with the noble buildings of Sir John Vanbrugh in particular. One might begin by asking how it came about that in an age when not only did the average building reach a level of solid artistic merit scarcely attained either before or since, but the grand manner in architecture appeared to be produced so easily if the occasion warranted it, the social

virtues were made the subject of irreverent wit; whereas subsequently when Mr. Prude and Mr. Pecksniff reigned in the domain of morals, our architecture became vulgar and trivial. If I attempt to answer this interesting question I should have no space to pay my humble tribute to the really first-rate production of this extraordinarily good play.

Sir Novelty Fashion, newly created Lord Foppington, was superbly acted by Mr. King, who fully carried out the author's intention of making this character the beau *par excellence*, a creature to be laughed at, indeed, yet possessed of certain spiritual qualities which call for admiration. One is made to feel that in spite of all his manifest absurdities Lord Foppington is one of the pillars of the State. He sets an example of elegant diction, he is a chief exponent and patron of the art of dress, and by every little trick of deportment he declares the arrival of an age of high sophistication in which the play of social conduct seems of greater cultural significance than the prosaic activities of commerce or even government. Perhaps the

character next in importance to Lord Foppington is that of Coupler, a Match-maker, taken by Mr. Hal Burton, who, incidentally, produced the play. The difficult part of an elderly cynic, quite ridiculously worldly-wise, he acted with great subtlety and humour, and with an accomplished ease which seemed to inspire the other actors to participate in the same spirit either of levity or mock-seriousness.

Sir Tunbelley Clumsey, the alternately irate and obsequious old country squire, was very convincingly acted by Mr. Lay, while the lot of interpreting his daughter, the heroine, Miss Hoyden, fell to Mrs. Woodliff, who rose to the occasion in fine style and succeeded in maintaining an impression of charming naivety and innocence in a number of difficult situations. The other principal parts, Young Tom Fashion, brother to Lord Foppington, Lory, his servant, Bull the Chaplain, and the Nurse, taken by Mr. Richmond, Mr. Latham, Mr. Silk and Mrs. Caldicott respectively, were acted with spirit, and the play came to a really snappy termination when the lights on the stage were turned out immediately after Lord Foppington had made his grand renunciatory speech, fittingly concluded by an expletive.

Thus ended a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and the thanks of the audience was heartily accorded to all concerned in the production. The staging, designed by Professor Richardson and executed by the School of Decoration at the University College, was simple and classic and exactly to the point. Let us hope that many more such dramatic performances will be held in this hall under similar auspices. One last word—the acoustics were *perfect*.

A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

THE CAST

Sir Novelty Fashion, newly-created Lord Foppington . . . Mr. KING
 Young Tom Fashion, his Brother . . . Mr. RICHMOND
 Sir Tunbelley Clumsey, a Country Gentleman . . . Mr. LAY
 Sir John Friendly, his Neighbour . . . Mr. HALLIBURTON SMITH
 Bull, his Chaplain . . . Mr. SILK
 Coupler, a Matchmaker . . . Mr. BURTON
 Lory, a Servant to Young Fashion . . . Mr. LATHAM
 Miss Hoyden, a great Fortune and Daughter to Sir Tunbelley . . . Mrs. WOODLIFF
 Nurse, her Governante . . . Miss CALDICOTT
 Waterman, Page, Tayler, Hosier, Sempstress, Periwig Maker, Porter, Servants, Constable and Guests:
 Messrs. Hunt, Kendrew, Lanchester, Meadley, Halliburton Smith, Stamford,
 Mesdames Emerson Price, Leverkus, Morrison and Richards.
 The play produced by Mr. Hal Burton.
 The play has been adapted from the original by Prof. Patrick Abercrombie.
 Staging designed by Prof. A. E. Richardson and executed by the School of Decoration, University College.
 The stage erected by Messrs. Dove Bros., to whom the thanks of the R.I.B.A. Dramatic Society are due.
 Costumes by Miss Doreen Erroll.
 Wigs by Clarkson.
 Furniture by Messrs. M. Harris and Sons, 44 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.
 Lighting by Mr. Richard Carter.
 Stage Manager, Mr. Herbert Franklin.
 Music by members of the N.L.O., under Miss Joan Bickers.
 The Masque in Act III, Scene 3, Mr. and Mrs. Ailwyn Best (Saturday only).



VIRTUE IN DANGER
 The indoor scene

The Opening of the Exhibition of International Architecture

BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1934

The Centenary Exhibition of the Institute was opened by H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, on Friday, 30 November 1934, at 2.45 p.m. Her Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lord Harewood and Miss Yorke, Lady-in-Waiting, was received at the door by the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Vice-President and Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

The President presented to Her Royal Highness Lady Scott, from whom she received a bouquet; Mr. G. Grey Wornum, Architect of the R.I.B.A. Building; Sir Ian MacAlister, Secretary; and the Hon. Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. L. H. Bucknell, Mr. R. A. Duncan, Mr. E. Maxwell Fry and Mr. M. L. Anderson. The party then proceeded to the Henry Florence Hall, where the opening ceremony was held.

The PRESIDENT, introducing H.R.H. The Princess Royal, said: Your Royal Highness, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, It gives me very great pleasure to extend to Your Royal Highness a very warm welcome to the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We are grateful for this further instance of the interest taken in architecture by our Royal Family. In the last few weeks we have had the honour of welcoming Their Majesties the King and Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and to-day Your Royal Highness.

This Exhibition that you have so kindly consented to open is not only for those who are professionally interested in architecture, but also and mainly for the general public. Its aim is to develop the growing interest of the public in architecture and to bring architecture more into the life of the average man and to emphasise its sociological value in the national life. We cannot but think that this Exhibition will prove to be of extraordinary interest, and the presence here of Your Royal Highness to open it will greatly help it to receive the attention from the public that we think it will be found to merit.

On behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, I welcome your Royal Highness and have great pleasure in inviting you formally to open this Exhibition of International Architecture.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal then declared the Exhibition open.

Mr. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL, M.A. (Vice-President; Chairman of the Exhibition Committee): For three weeks now we have been in occupation of our new building. We have held a Council meeting in its Council Chamber and we have met in its Meeting Room; we have had Committee meetings in its rooms; and we are now putting it to the test in one of its most important capacities, that of a scene for exhibitions. Of late years our chief exhibitions have been travelling shows, tried out in London and afterwards sent on tour in the provinces, and sometimes even in the Dominions as well. In Conduit

Street the attendance has not always been all we could desire, the exhibitions having to wait until they got on the road for their popularity; on tour their popularity has been enormous. We very much hope, therefore, that in these new surroundings we may be able to ensure that the popularity begins at home.

This Exhibition is designed as a whole, the exhibits being selected not with the idea of giving particular examples of the work of any individual architect but rather in order to display general tendencies. Many admirable buildings have therefore been excluded because there are already many of the same kind; other buildings, perhaps not quite so admirable, owe their inclusion to the fact that they represent types which could not be passed over. The construction of each section—for we regard each section as a thing that has been constructed—has been done by a member of the Committee expressly elected for that purpose. By that means, possibly, we may have given some play to personal idiosyncrasy, but we have ensured the compactness and consistency of the whole Exhibition.

This exceptional occasion and the exceptional nature of the Exhibition alone could have justified our requesting the honour that Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal has so graciously accorded us. It has not escaped the affectionate observation of the British people that Her Royal Highness loves above everything the traditional English country life, with its hospitable comforts and its rejection of all magnificence and ceremony. Now, English architecture is not the architecture of the forum or the palace, but above all the architecture of the workshop and the home. I believe that tendency will be plainly apparent in the English section of this Exhibition. We therefore hope very much that in spite of the competition of much that may be more brilliant and provocative in the foreign exhibits Her Royal Highness will find among the exhibits by Englishmen those which will win her approval.

That Her Royal Highness and Lord Harewood should, after the fatigues of yesterday's national ceremony, have delayed their journey home to Harewood in order to be with us this afternoon is a kindness which none of us will every forget. I therefore have the honour of proposing respectfully, in the name of the Institute and of all those here present, a warm and heart-felt vote of thanks to Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and to Lord Harewood for accompanying her.

The Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood, accompanied by the President and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, then spent some time in looking at the Exhibition.

We regret that owing to pressure of space it has not been possible in this number of the JOURNAL to attempt any description of the Exhibition itself.

The Centenary Reception

THE FOLLOWING ACCEPTED INVITATIONS TO THE CENTENARY RECEPTION AT THE R.I.B.A. ON
WEDNESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER

DIPLOMATIC LIST

The Albanian Chargé d'Affaires,
Miss Aslani.
Monsieur D. Caclamanos (the Greek Minister).
His Excellency Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O. (the
Belgian Ambassador), and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne.
His Excellency Monsieur André Charles Corbin (the French
Ambassador).
His Excellency Ali Fethi Bey (the Turkish Ambassador) and
Mme. Fethi Bey.
Baron Georg Franckenstein (the Austrian Minister).
General Ja'far Pasha el Askeri, G.C.V.O., C.M.G. (the Iraqi
Minister).
His Excellency Monsieur Jean Maisky (the Soviet Ambassador)
and Mme. Maisky.
His Excellency Senor Dr. Don Manuel Malbrán, G.B.E. (the
Argentine Ambassador) and Senora Malbrán.
Sirdar Ali Muhammad Khan (the Afghan Minister).
His Excellency Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, G.B.E. (the Brazilian
Ambassador).
Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, G.C.V.O. (the Netherlands
Minister).
Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O. (the Swedish Minister).
Monsieur C. R. Paravicini (the Swiss Minister) and Mme. Para-
vicini.
Mr. Quo Tai-chi (the Chinese Minister) and Mme. Quo Tai-chi.
M. Renard (the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires) and Mme. Renard.
His Excellency Senhor Dr. Ruy E. Ulrich (the Portuguese
Ambassador) and Senhora Ulrich.
Sheikh Hafiz Wahba (the Saudi Arabian Minister).

CONSULAR LIST

Dr. H. Bielfeld (First Secretary to the German Embassy, in charge
of the Consular Dept.).
Monsieur Billecoq (the Consul-General for France) and Mme.
Billecoq.
Signor Bossi (the Consul-General for Italy) and Signora Bossi.

DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

Mr. S. M. Bruce (the High Commissioner for Australia) and Mrs.
S. M. Bruce.
Mr. John Dulanty (the High Commissioner for the Irish Free
State).
Mr. Howard Ferguson (the High Commissioner for Canada) and
Mrs. Howard Ferguson.
Mr. A. E. Heath (the Official Representative in London of the New
South Wales Government) and Mrs. A. E. Heath.
M. Lemieux (the Agent-General for Quebec) and Mme. Lemieux.
Mr. Richard Linten (the Agent-General for Victoria) and Mrs.
Richard Linten.
Sir B. N. Mitra (the High Commissioner for India).
Mr. C. W. Noxon (the Agent-General for Ontario) and Mrs. C. W.
Noxon.

H.M. GOVERNMENT

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G.,
M.P. (Secretary of State for India), and Lady Hoare.
The Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (First Commissioner of
Works and Public Buildings).
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C.,
M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and Lady
Simon.
The Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P. (Minister of Labour),
and Lady Stanley.
The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.
(Minister of Health), and Lady Young.

THE CHURCHES

The Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, K.C.V.O., M.A. (the Dean
of Windsor).
The Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie and Mrs. W. H. Carnegie.

THE UNIVERSITIES

Mr. H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt. (the Librarian, Bodleian Library,
Oxford).
Dr. Deller (the Principal of the University of London).
Mr. Douie (the Secretary of University College) and Mrs. Douie.
Mr. Mawer (the Provost of University College, London) and Mrs.
Mawer.
Mr. Webb (the Secretary of the Senate of the University of London
and Mrs. Webb).

MUNICIPAL LIST

Mr. B. I. Franklin Adams (the Master of the Merchant Taylors'
Company) and Mrs. Adams.
Mr. Ernest S. Beal (the Chairman, the City Lands Committee).
Coun. Lt.-Col. S. Boyle, M.C., J.P. (the Worshipful the Mayor of
Chelsea).
Alderman Ewart G. Culpin, J.P. [F.] (the Vice-Chairman, the
London County Council).
Coun. C. H. Denyer (the Worshipful the Mayor of St. Pancras) and
Mrs. Denyer.
Alderman J. F. Evans (the Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth).
Alderman John Fettes (the Worshipful the Mayor of St. Marylebone
and Mrs. Fettes).
Mr. N. Flindell-Brady (the Master of the Painters' Company) and
Miss Flindell-Brady.
Coun. A. G. Gilder (the Worshipful the Mayor of Woolwich) and
Mrs. Gilder.
Alderman A. W. Gordon (the Worshipful the Mayor of Stoke
Newington).
Mr. R. C. Graves, LL.D. (the Town Clerk, St. Marylebone Borough
Council).
Alderman Lt.-Col. Sir J. Handover, O.B.E., D.L., J.P. (the Worship-
ful the Mayor of Paddington).
Alderman D. McA. Jackson (the Worshipful the Deputy Mayor of
Islington) and Mrs. Jackson.
The Master of the Drapers' Company.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Camberwell.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Kensington.
Coun. W. E. Mullen, J.P. (the Worshipful the Mayor of Holborn
and Mrs. Mullen).
Alderman W. P. Newman (Deputy Mayor of Hampstead).
Coun. J. E. Pearson (the Worshipful the Mayor of Deptford) and
Mrs. Pearson.
Alderman C. H. Simmons (the Worshipful the Mayor of Finsbury
and Mrs. Simmons).
The Rt. Hon. Lord Snell, C.B.E. (the Chairman, the London
County Council).
Coun. B. S. Townroe, M.A., J.P. (the Worshipful the Mayor of
Hampstead).
Mr. Guy E. M. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.P. (the Prime Warden of the
Fishmongers' Company) and Mrs. Wood.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

Mr. Kenneth Clark, M.A. (the Director, the National Gallery),
and Mrs. Clark.
Prof. W. G. Constable, M.A., F.S.A. (the Director, the Courtauld
Institute of Art), and Mrs. Constable.
Mr. J. L. Douthwaite (the Director, the Guildhall Art Gallery).
Mr. H. M. Hake (the Director, the National Portrait Gallery).
Sir George Hill, K.C.B., M.A., Litt.D. (the Director, the British
Museum).
Colonel Sir Henry G. Lyons, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S.
Mr. James R. Manson (the Director, the Tate Gallery).
Sir Robert Witt, C.B.E., F.S.A., and Lady Witt.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

- Mr. W. R. Booth (the Master of Dulwich College).
 Dr. Costley-White (the Headmaster of Westminster School) and
 Mrs. Costley-White.
 Mr. P. E. Vellacott, D.S.O. (the Headmaster of Harrow School).

THE LAW

- Lord Blanesburgh.
 Sir Thomas Hughes, K.C., M.A.
 Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., and Lady Macassey.
 Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., M.A.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin of Ash, P.C., and Lady Tomlin of Ash.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

- Mr. R. P. Bedford, F.S.A., and Mrs. Bedford.
 Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, M.A., F.S.A.
 Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B., and Miss Chrystal.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl de la Warr, and Lady de la Warr.
 Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O., J.P., and Lady Duff.
 Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G., M.A.
 Sir Horace Hamilton, K.C.B., and Lady Hamilton.
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 Mr. Ernest E. Morgan (Chairman, Western (Swansea) Branch).
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 Mr. James Saunders (Chairman, Southend and District Chapter) and Miss D. E. Saunders.
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 Mr. John Slack (Chairman, Cumberland Branch).
 Mr. E. Steward Smith (Chairman, Berks Society) and Mrs. Smith.
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 Mr. Fernando Capurro (Delegate of Sociedad de Arquitectos de Uruguay).
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 Mr. Jerzy Gelbard (Delegate of Association of Polish Architects).
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 Mr. Engineer J. de Bie Leuveling Tjeenk (President, Koninklijke Maatschappij der Bouwmeesters van Antwerpen).
 M. A. Tournaire (President, Société Centrale des Architectes and Federation des Sociétés Françaises d'Architectes).

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France
M. Albert Louvet and Mme. Louvet.

Germany
Dr. J. Stübgen.

The following also accepted invitations to be present:—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Allen of Hurtwood and Lady Allen of Hurtwood.
Field-Marshal The Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
and Viscountess Allenby.

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Viscountess Astor, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bury and Viscountess Bury.

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Lady Carson.

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K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., and Lady Dawson of Penn.

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The Rt. Hon. Viscount Leverhulme and Lady Leverhulme.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, P.C., M.P.

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Mr. M. L. Anderson.

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Miss Nancy Arnold.

The Hon. Anthony Asquith.

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Mr. Gerald Barry and Mrs. Barry.

Dr. H. H. Bashford and Mrs. Bashford.

Mrs. Robert Anning Bell.

Mr. Humphrey Bevan.

Sir John Brooke and Lady Brooke.

Mr. C. McArthur Butler and Mrs. McArthur Butler.

Professor R. M. Butler, A.R.H.A. (Principal, The School of Archi-
tecture, University College, Dublin).

Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., J.P., and Lady Chambers.

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Mr. Eric Lofting and Mrs. Lofting.

Mr. Rupert C. Long and Mrs. Long.

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Mr. Donald MacAlister and Mrs. MacAlister.

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Mr. Thomas E. Scott (Principal, The Department of Architecture,
Northern Polytechnic, London).

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Mr. James Woodford and Mrs. Woodford.

R.I.B.A. Banquet

The following sat at the principal table at the Banquet, held in Guildhall, Thursday, 22 November, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc., Hon. Fellow R.I.B.A., being the guest of honour. The President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., in the Chair, and Lady Scott.

Mr. Basil C. Aldous [President, *Institute of Builders*]; Mr. Ernest G. Allen [Vice-President, *Town Planning Institute*]; Field-Marshal The Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Mr. Ewart S. Andrews, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. [President, *Institution of Structural Engineers*]; Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C. [Vice-President, R.I.B.A.], and Mrs. Ansell; Mr. Alan Arnold [President of the *Chartered Surveyors' Institution*]; Mr. A. B. Ashby [President, *Incorporated Clerks of Works' Association of Great Britain*]; Mr. Arthur B. Ashby [Master of the *Drapers' Company*]; His Excellency Senor Don Ramon Perez de Ayala [The Spanish Ambassador].

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Major Harry Barnes [Chairman, *Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom*]; Mr. Thomas Barron, J.P. [President, *National Federation of Building Trades Operatives*]; Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, O.B.E. [Master of the *Skinner's Company*]; Mr. Ernest S. Beal [Chairman, *City Lands Committee*]; Mr. G. F. Beckett [President, *The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland*] and Mrs. Beckett; Mr. John Begg [Vice-President R.I.B.A., Chairman of the *Allied Societies' Conference*]; Monsieur C. Billecocq [Consul-General for France]; Mr. Harry R. Blaker [President, *The Law Society*]; Lieut. Wm. Thos. Boston [Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms to the Corporation of the City of London]; Mr. H. S. Button [Chairman of *Middlesex County Council*].

His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Monsieur Fernando Capurro [Uruguay]; Mr. W. E. Collier, J.P., F.I.O.B. [President of the *National Federation of Building Trades Employers*]; The Rt. Hon. Lord Conway of Allington, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Hon. Associate R.I.B.A. [Director-General, *Imperial War Museum*]; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., Hon. Fellow R.I.B.A. [Chairman of the *Royal Fine Art Commission*]; Mr. Alderman Ewart G. Culpin, J.P. [Vice-Chairman, *London County Council*]; Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C. [Chairman of the *General Council of the Bar*]; Mr. A. E. Cutforth, C.B.E. [President of the *Institute of Chartered Accountants*].

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A. [Past President, R.I.B.A.], and Mrs. Dawber; Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A. [President, *Royal Society of British Sculptors*]; Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O. [Secretary, *H.M. Office of Works and Public Buildings*]; Mr. John W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E. [High Commissioner for the Irish Free State].

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Edward P. Warren [F.]	5	5	0
T. Hansford White [F.]	5	5	0

In addition, the following Allied Societies have made further donations under the arrangement whereby for a limited number of years a percentage of the annual contributions paid by the R.I.B.A. to the Societies in respect

of the R.I.B.A. members thereof will be credited to the New Building Fund:—	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen Society of Architects	5	12	0
Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society	9	17	5
Manchester Society of Architects	2	1	
Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects	2	1	
Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects	7	11	2
Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society	14	13	4
South Wales Society of Architects	2	1	
Suffolk Association of Architects	3	8	7
Wessex Society of Architects	11	2	
York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society	9	15	8
Total received or promised to 1 December 1934	£12,433	6s.	3d.

Notes

PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

The President will attend the Annual Dinner of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers on 30 January 1935.

The President is also attending the Annual Dinner of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects at Belfast on 12 December 1934.

VICE-PRESIDENTS' ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Maurice E. Webb, Vice-President, will attend the Annual Dinner of the Institute of Arbitrators on 30 January 1935 to represent the President.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C., Vice-President, will attend the Annual Dinner of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution on 12 December and represent the President.

Mr. Maurice E. Webb was prevented by illness from attending the Annual Dinner of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers on Friday, 30 November, and representing the President.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, V.P., represented the President at the reception given by the New South Wales Government at Australia House on Tuesday, 4 December.

AN EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOURS OF LONDON, BY WILLIAM WALCOT

Mr. William Walcot [F.] is holding an exhibition of his recent water-colours and coloured prints of London at the Beaux Arts

Gallery, Bruton Place, Bruton Street, which will be open until 21 December.

It is unnecessary to commend Mr. Walcot's work to architects; his interpretations of Roman architecture have frequently prompted comparison with Piranesi, whose power of depicting building in romantic and yet accurate terms he inherits. Every Royal Academy Exhibition has examples of his work, which show this power applied to the delineation of modern as well as ancient architecture. In this exhibition he shows himself once more a master of the street scene; the ordinary buildings of London in Regent Street, Bond Street or Thames-side have their reality elevated but not destroyed by his imagination and the nervous mastery of his brush. Most architects would like their clients to see their buildings as Walcot sees them. His romantic conception does not, perhaps, reveal the whole of architecture, but it does convey vividly an idea of architecture which in all great periods has been essential to the creation of great buildings.

WARNING

A man who said he was a bloodstock breeder called recently upon a member saying that he wanted to build a house for his daughter and that she and her mother would call later about particulars. Before leaving he sold the member an Irish Sweep ticket, for which no receipt was ever received, and on further enquiry it was found that he was not a breeder, and that he did not live at the address given. This notice is being published because it is thought that he might call upon other architects with the same tale.

Obituary

ARTHUR BERESFORD PITE, M.A. (Hon.) Cantab.,
F.R.I.B.A.

It is impossible to write about Beresford Pite as I feel impelled to do, without bringing in personal reminiscences. My acquaintance with him began in 1897—I was 21 and he was 35—when, fresh from Scotland, I interviewed him in the attractive little office at 48 Harley Street. I entered his office and remained there for two years. Others there, and in another office in Marylebone which he took later, were J. A. Swan, Walter Prichard, W. B. Dukes, Guy Church, and F. G. Baker, now Chief Clerk of the Institute. Then began a friendship as much personal as professional but based, for my part, on an immense admiration for Pite's gifts as an architect and as an artist. His interest in our sketching, measuring and studentship work was unbounded, and if we approached him more timidly about design, it was mainly because we thought his criticisms would be so drastic that we could not survive the ordeal. On the more personal side there were week-ends at his Brixton home, where long conversations over cigars and pipes ranged from Michelangelo to Carlyle and Emerson. Pite soon gave me an introduction to Rudolph Dirks and to a world of books which was new to me, conspicuously Reinhart and Raschdorf's *Genua*, which I absorbed with intense interest. Walks with him round London—when he expounded Shaw, Pearson, G. G. Scott, Bodley, Butterfield and Bentley—still remain memorable. I spent occasional evenings with him at meetings of the Art Workers' Guild, in the Old Hall of Clifford's Inn. At one of these meetings he gave a short paper—I think on Michelangelo—and I remember well the cries of "Bravo, Pite!"

At that time Pite was building 37 Harley Street and was making design after design for the Brixton Church. He occasionally attempted competitions—notably Colchester Town Hall—but without success. His fertile brain was too elusive and his whole outlook too scholarly to enter the competition arena with the necessary absorption; but his brilliant oratorical gifts, his equally conspicuous ability as a draughtsman and as an interpreter of Renaissance treatments, made him almost gigantic to many of us younger men. We looked with respect on his executed work completed before 1897—the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, the All Souls' Church Home, and the little gem in Mortimer Street—as the promise of much greater things to come. About 1900 and after, there followed the doing-up of Pagani's restaurant and the new Y.W.C.A. premises in Great Titchfield Street. It looked as if Pite was going to build up a sound though not very large practice, and curiously enough, the necessities of practice led him to a profound study of the 1894 London Building Act. His ingenious mind delighted in its complications and subtleties, and he soon became a recognised authority on Ancient Lights. Then, about

1901, he accepted the position of Professor of Architecture at the Royal College of Art.

It seemed to many of us that this would be the end of his practice and it almost proved to be so. The only important work which he carried out subsequently (except Uganda Cathedral) was the Insurance Office in Euston Square; though his remarkable design for Liverpool Cathedral belongs to this period. Henceforth it was Pite the educator and not Pite the architectural artist that the world got to know; and he identified himself with the efforts of Prior and Ridgway at Cambridge to found a centre for the study of architecture in the University. His connection with Cambridge never ceased till his enforced retirement on reaching the age limit in 1931. The outstanding features of his work there were the lectures which he gave on Renaissance architecture, his great interest in the training of students (both on the historical side and on the side of his very individual practical outlook), and lastly, by his enthusiastic support of an association of old students of the Cambridge School.

Everything he did in teaching was thorough. At South Kensington, where I kept in touch with him almost from the commencement of his appointment, he introduced a new spirit of enthusiasm and of remarkable accomplishment in architectural draughtsmanship. He recognised at once the immense advantage of having trained art students as willing learners in architectural form. With characteristic vigour and presence, he induced the British Museum Authorities to erect a staging to enable large-scale and full-size drawings of the Mausoleum Order to be made by S. K. students. This resulted in the first accurate measured drawings of the Order. W. R. Lethaby was at that time his colleague as Professor of Design at the Royal College, and it is probable that Lethaby's attention to Greek studies, particularly at the British Museum, was partly induced by Pite's enthusiasm. They had been friends from their youth—two of a brilliant group which included J. A. Slater and Tom MacLaren—and Pite's admiration for Lethaby was unbounded.

Pite's valuable work at the L.C.C. School at Brixton was typical of his whole outlook. He made it a School of Building, in which architects worked side by side with builders. He never wavered in his adherence to a practical method of training and deeply resented the introduction of what he called "fake" scale drawings, elaborately coloured and shaded; though he was forced to recognise (as Lethaby did at once) the value of Hulot's fine renderings of Selinunte, which were exhibited at the Institute somewhere about 1908. He was a sound constructor, but modern methods either in construction or design did not interest him very much, perhaps because of his devotion to another cause—the real continuance of an English expression in architecture through the Gothic Revival to Waterhouse. On both counts, his inflexibility tended to isolate him in his later years from the schools, but all students who came in touch with him had a profound respect for his grasp and thoroughness.

Pite was eminently sociable and was in his element at gatherings in company that he felt at home in. He was often given a rousing reception from his old students at the annual dinner of the Cambridge Architects' Club, a function that he attended regularly unless unavoidably prevented. In January, 1932, after his retirement from University teaching and when he was

president of the Club, former Cambridge students presented him with an inscribed silver cigar case and a cheque. It was characteristic of him that he immediately purchased the *Cambridge Modern History*. He had a keen if somewhat dry humour, but as a listener, he had a way of appearing grave till the full import of the narration took his fancy, when he would burst into a roar of infectious laughter. His characterisations of things and people were notable. Ferro-concrete was "wire and stickjaw." A well-known Cambridge man was described affectionately as a "rogue elephant." I hardly ever remember him losing his temper, and though he could give hard knocks in argument or debate, he met the onset with imperturbable coolness and good-humour. His deep sense of family tie and association was a fine Victorian trait. On the last occasion I stayed with him, rather more than a year ago, when he was quite alone in the little house he had acquired at Beckenham, the respectfully severe countenance of the housekeeper who had been his children's nurse, gave me a restful feeling of continuity. He loved Dickens and though not a Londoner himself, he knew London as few people do. To walk through any part of it with him was a revelation. I think he felt more at home on the south side of the river and returned to it at the end. He had the childlikeness as well as the shrewdness of the typical Londoner. With a humour that was at times sardonic, he belaboured what to him were false gods unmercifully, but he had a deep and genuine appreciation of all really great things in art and life; except, I think, music, which he did not appear to understand. He always went out for the big thing. Some of his later work in education was done for little if any emolument; and he never spared himself. Many of us will miss him.

THEODORE FYFE.

1 December 1934.

SIR HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A. [F.]

Sir Harold Brakspear, who died on 22 November, was one of those architects whose chief interest lies in the past history of their art and whose work is devoted for the most part to the preservation and repair of ancient buildings with sound and scholarly knowledge. He was born on 10 March 1870 at Sale Bank, Cheshire. In 1892 he passed the R.I.B.A. examination and was admitted an Associate in 1893 and Fellow in 1928. He went into practice at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he remained during the rest of his life. In a district famous for its building stone and peculiarly rich in historic buildings of all periods, he developed an inherited taste for mediæval architecture which brought him into contact at an early age with the antiquaries who were then the leading spirits of the Royal Archaeological Institute, especially with J. T. Mickelthwaite and W. H. St. John Hope. He became a constant associate of Hope in his excavation of the remains of monasteries throughout England, working with him at Fountains, Beaulieu, Furness, Jervaulx, Haughmond and other sites, and producing plans which are models of their kind, coloured to exhibit the historical growth of such complex buildings. As an authority upon Cistercian monasteries he achieved great distinction, while his comprehensive knowledge of monastic architecture was displayed in a long series of papers contributed to *Archæologia*, *The Archaeological Journal* and the Transactions of local societies, of which his monograph upon

Waverley Abbey, published by the Surrey Archaeological Society, is a striking example of his power of clear and scientific description. The last of these papers, on Wigmore Abbey, embodying the results of work which extended over many years, appeared in *The Archaeological Journal* within a few months of his death.

To the earlier years of Brakspear's practice belong his works of repair at Lacock Abbey and the rebuilding of the small Priory Church at Nuncaton, where the surviving remains of the older fabric were very scanty. A more extensive work was the restoration of the west end of Malmesbury Abbey Church, which involved a considerable amount of rebuilding, carried out with strict fidelity to the structural design of the twelfth-century nave, but with an austere simplicity in which any imitative reproduction of ornamental detail was avoided. He was also employed at several important churches, including Bath Abbey, Ludlow, and St. Woolos at Newport, Monmouthshire. His design for a new choir at Worksop Priory was never achieved, but his restoration of the ruined Lady Chapel and south transept was highly successful. It was, however, in the repair and adaptation to modern needs of ancient houses that the individual quality in his work found freest expression. The neighbourhood of Corsham furnished abundant opportunity in this direction, and, among the numerous works of this kind which he undertook, the manor-houses of Great Chalfield, Hazelbury and Little Sodbury are conspicuous examples of a skill in which scholarly conservatism of treatment was combined with disciplined imagination. In such surroundings he was thoroughly at home, working with ready intuition and with complete enjoyment.

His later work included repairs at Sherborne Castle and Battle Abbey and the difficult and responsible task of securing the vaulting of St. George's Chapel at Windsor from imminent danger of ruin. There and at Worcester Cathedral he was appointed consulting architect to the Dean and Chapter, and upon the successful completion of his work at Windsor in 1931 he was created a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. The later years of his life were spent at Pickwick Manor on the outskirts of Corsham, a house after his own heart, upon which his talent was happily exercised. In 1908 he married Lilian, the younger daughter of Mr. Walter Somers, of Halesowen, and leaves a son and a daughter.

Brakspear was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1900 and was a familiar figure at its meetings, contributing to and exercising much influence in architectural and ecclesiastical discussions. In his relations with the archaeological societies of his own neighbourhood and in other parts of England, to whose service he gave himself ungrudgingly, he did much to educate public opinion in intelligent respect for historic monuments, and was a valuable member of the Bristol and Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committees. His opinions were clear-cut and definitely expressed without compromise, and in his written work he showed a corresponding clearness and precision in weighing evidence and solving difficult problems. Devoted to his profession, he had little time for outside interests, but for some years he sat in the Church Assembly as a representative of the Diocese of Bristol. To the friends who in July of this year saw him taking part in the Royal Archaeological Institute meeting at York and heard him speak with customary vigour at Rievaulx and Byland Abbeys, his death comes as a surprise and a shock, and to all lovers of historic buildings the departure of one who did such valuable service in tending them and preserving them from decay is cause for sincere regret.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

SCHOOL NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The following notes were supplied by a student:—

This term some interesting innovations have been made in the school curriculum. Instead of the usual long subject, the term has been divided into a series of one or two weeks' subjects, each preceded by a few days' research. The subjects have been chosen to present the problems of a practising architect to a greater extent than the usual long subjects. The experiment has also been made of doing research by visiting a series of buildings, in contrast to the usual method of researching from books with a few visits interposed during the term.

The chief sporting event of the term, the Babes v. Giants Rugby match on 5 November, resulted in a decisive win for the Giants. Incidentally a very fine poster was produced for the match, designed in pipe cleaners and corrugated paper. During the vacation prizes are to be offered for the design of sports cups and trophies.

Mr. Hakon Ahlberg has been in England studying Hospital Planning. On 26 November, his last day in this country, he kindly consented to criticise a Fifth Year Sketch, with the 1935 Jubilee Decoration of New Bond Street as its subject. It was unfortunate that he was not given a more worthy set of drawings to criticise. The

subject had, as he put it, on the whole been too superficially treated. He emphasised that modern architecture looked to pure colour rather than applied ornament for its decorative effect, and also how a street of the nondescript architectural character of Bond Street could be unified and dignified by an architecturally conceived scheme of decoration.

D. E. P.

WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

VISIT TO QUEEN ANNE SQUARE, CATHAYS PARK, CARDIFF

The students and staff of the Welsh School of Architecture, Technical College, Cardiff, paid a visit on Wednesday afternoon, 3 October 1934, to Queen Anne Square, Cathays Park, Cardiff, by the kind invitation of the Marquis of Bute.

Captain J. J. Williams, F.S.I., F.L.A.S., land agent to Lord Bute, and Mr. Howard Williams [A.], architect to the scheme, explained the layout and the design of the entrance gates and houses. The architect's drawings were on view, and these and the general design aroused very considerable interest.

On the proposal of Mr. W. S. Purchon, the head of the Welsh School of Architecture, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Captain J. J. Williams and to Mr. Howard Williams.

Membership Lists

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 3 December 1934.

AS FELLOWS (10)

- EDWARDS: WILFRID BYTHELL, M.A., Mancr., B.Arch., Liverpool [A. 1922], Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 JACOB: LOUIS, F.S.I. [A. 1894].
 JENNINGS: EDWARD WILLIAM [A. 1889], Bournemouth.
 MACKINTOSH: ALEXANDER [A. 1892], New York.
 MCKNIGHT: FREDERICK [A. 1932], Bombay.
 PURCHON: WILLIAM SYDNEY, M.A. [A. 1909], Cardiff.
 TOWNSEND: ARTHUR CECIL, Dip.Arch., Liverpool [A. 1922], Portsmouth.
 VON BERG: CAPTAIN WILFRED CLEMENT, M.C. [A. 1922], Johannesburg.
 YOUNG: JOHN REEVE [A. 1922].
 And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—
 COLERIDGE: ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE, Wellington, New Zealand.

AS ASSOCIATES (120)

- ABRAHAM: JOHN GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 ALLPORT: CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM [Final], Sutton Coldfield.
 BARTON: THOMAS WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. Seaford, Sussex.
 BILLINGTON: PERCY [Final].
 BIRD: GODFREY VERNON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. Shanghai.
 BOARD: DOUGLAS GRAHAM [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Lismore, N.S.W., Australia.
 BOOTHROYD: ERIC [Final], Cardiff.
 BOREHAM: CYRIL ERNEST WALTER [Final].
 BREWSTER: HERBERT JOHN [Final].
 BROWN: CEDRIC GABRIEL RICHARD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University. Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Cheadle.
 CASSON: HUGH MAXWELL, B.A. [Final].

- CHARLES: GORDON VICTOR [Final].
 CHASE: RAMSAY GORDON MARTIN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 CLARKE: ERIC [Final].
 CLAYTON: THOMAS HILTON [Final], Altrincham.
 COLLINS: EDWIN WILFRED [Final].
 COOPER: JOHN FERGUSON [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Leicester College of Arts and Crafts and the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Leicester.
 CORTIS: HERBERT WILLIAM [Final].
 COULL: JAMES FINDLAY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Leith.
 CRIGHTON: CHARLES McVEAGH [Final], Llanfairfechan.
 CULLING: PERCIVAL EDWARDS [Special Final Examination], Kettering.
 CUNLIFFE: EDWARD JOHN [Final].
 CURRY: KENNETH EDGAR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 DARBY: JOHN PERCY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 DICKENSON: DOUGLAS WALTER [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 DICKINSON: RALPH [Passed five years' course at Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Birmingham.
 DILLON: MISS CARMEN JOSEPH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 DOCTOR: BHICAJI EDULJI [Final], Bombay.
 DRON: ROBERT [Special Final Examination], Dundee.
 DUKE: GEORGE CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Eastbourne.
 EGAN: JOHN SYDNEY, B.Arch., Sydney [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Queensland, Australia.
 FARNFIELD: KENNETH FRANK [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

- FARRAR: EDUAR, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
- FAYAZUDIN: MOHAMMAD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- FEDESKI: HENRY [Final], Leeds.
- FERMAUD: LAURENCE HAYWARD AUGUSTE [Final].
- FLETCHER: MISS ROSEMARY SALMON [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Birkenhead.
- FRANCIS: CYRIL HERBERT, Dip.Arch., Cardiff [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Penarth.
- GARDINER: HAROLD STANLEY [Final], Portsmouth.
- GARDINER: MARTIN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Anstruther.
- GOLIGHIER: SAMUEL GEORGE [Special Final Examination], Belfast.
- GORDON: MISS ISOBEL MARGARET [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Aberdeen.
- GRANT: FERGUS COLESWORTHY GREGOR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Tunbridge Wells.
- GRAY: ANDREW LESLIE [Final].
- GREEN: MAURICE SYDNEY [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- GRIEVE: MISS MARY NOEL, B.A. (Hons. Architecture), Dunelm [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Monkseaton, Northumberland.
- GRIGG: LESLIE JAMES [Final].
- HACKETT: BRIAN [Final], West Bromwich.
- HARDCASTLE: ALBERT JOHN [Final], New Milton.
- HARKNESS: EUAN WILLIAM [Final].
- HASSELL: FRANK COLIN [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Adelaide, South Australia.
- HENDERSON: WILLIAM GIBSON [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Kintore.
- HENRY: GEORGE AUSTYN [Final], Belfast.
- HOPE: ALAN HODGSON [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
- HUBBARD: ROBERT PEARCE STEEL [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Jerusalem.
- INGHAM: WILFRED [Final], Burnley.
- JOHNSON: MISS CYNTHIA JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- JOHNSON: NINIAN RUTHERFURD JAMIESON [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
- KOH: CHENG YAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- LAIRD: EWEN CAMPBELL [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Victoria, Australia.
- LAZARUS: JACOB [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Jerusalem.
- LEMMON: CYRIL WHITEFIELD [Special Final Examination], Liverpool.
- LEWIS: HERBERT JOHN WHITFIELD [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Chepstow.
- LONGDEN-THURGOOD: CYRIL JAMES [Special Final Examination], Stockton-on-Tees.
- MACFARLANE: ARNOLD AIKEN [Final].
- MACKAY: ERIC KEITH [Final].
- MACKLEY: HORACE [Final], Chichester.
- MARKS: LINDON [Final], Hanley.
- MARSDEN: WILLIAM [Final], Torquay.
- MAYMAN: LESLIE GILPIN [Final], Cottingham.
- MILNER: DENYS LESLIE, [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- MORGAN: JOHN LORING [Final], Southsea.
- MORTON: ROBERT SCOTT [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.
- NEGUS: PERCY GEORGE [Final].
- NEILSON: ANGUS MONCUR [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.
- NIGHTINGALE: HAROLD [Special Final Examination], Eastbourne.
- NUTTALL-SMITH: GEORGE ALEXANDER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Oxford.
- PAPE: CARL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Newcastle-under-Lyme.
- PASCOE: ARNOLD PAUL [Final].
- PIKE: CHARLES HENRY [Final].
- PYM: JOHN [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- PYNE: ALBERT SIDNEY [Final].
- RATHMELL: MILES [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Wallasey.
- RAZA: MOHAMMAD HASHMAT [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
- REAVELL: MISS MARY PROCTER [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Alnwick.
- REEVE: CECIL EDWARD [Final].
- REIACH: ALAN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.
- ROBERTS: SYDNEY GEORGE, Dip. Arch. Cardiff [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Llanelly.
- RULE: WILLIAM CECIL [Final].
- RUNNICES: CYRIL GEORGE [Final].
- SAMUEL: GODFREY HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- SCOTT: WILFRID JOHN, Dip. Arch. Durham [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Chester-le-Street.
- SEARLE: CECIL JOHNSTONE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- SHERARD: LESLIE HUME [Final], Brighton Beach, Victoria.
- SHERWIN: ROBERT WHITE [Final], Great Baddow.
- SHILLINGTON: PATRICK HENRY THOMAS [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Pretoria.
- SIMPSON: JOHN GRAYDON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- SJOSTROM: CYRIL LEONARD [Passed five years' joint course at the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
- SMEETON: REGINALD ARTHUR [Final], Birmingham.
- SMITH: JOHN FRANCIS GEORGE [Final].
- SOMERVILLE: EDMUND REAY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination], Waikato, New Zealand.
- SPENCE: CHARLES CLIBBORN [Final], Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
- STALKER: GEORGE DUDLEY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Aberdeen.

STEELE: DIARMAD RONALD, B.Sc., Dip. Arch. [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

SUTHERLAND: ALASDAIR CAMERON, B.Sc., Dip. Arch. Glasgow [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination]. Glasgow.

TAYLOR: JOHN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination]. Burnley.

TEBBITT: MAXWELL CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

THOMAS: VIVIAN DAVID LLOYD [Special Final Examination]. Pontypridd.

THOMPSON: HUGH BRUCE, Dip. Arch. Dunelm [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. Sunderland.

THORPE: JACK LESTER [Final]. Huddersfield.

TODD: CYRIL ERIK, Dip. Arch. (Witwatersrand) [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects]. Pretoria.

TRIFE: ANTHONY CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

WALTON: ERIC BELL [Special Final Examination]. Westcliff.

WATT: JAMES SINCLAIR [Final].

WELSTEAD: ERIC ROGER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

WESTCOTT: JOHN SHORLAND, M.A. Cantab. [Final]. Manchester.

WILLIAMS: GEOFFREY LAWRENCE [Final]. Birmingham.

WOLFE: WILLIAM EUGEN [Special Final Examination]. Torquay.

WRATHMELL: TOM BRIAN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination]. Stockport.

WYLDE: CECIL IRTON [Special Final Examination]. Holmrook, Cumberland.

AS LICENTIATES (14)

ALLAN: JOSEPH ANDERSON, Aberdeen.

ANDREWS: HORACE AMBROSE, King's Lynn.

GREEN: JOHN EDWARD GEORGE, Mombasa.

HAGYARD: FREDERICK WILLIAM, Beichworth.

JACKMAN: PHILIP ERNEST.

JOHNSON: FRANK LESLIE, Birmingham.

LOCKE: ARCHIBALD CHARLES HARPER, Wells.

OSBORNE: JOHN ERIC.

ROGERSON: JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Portisworth, Co. Derry.

STEVENSON: JOHN HAMILTON, Belfast.

STEVENSON: WILLIAM JAMES HAMILTON, Belfast.

VENTON: CECIL WILLIAM.

WALSINGHAM: ARTHUR H., Manchester.

WILLOUGHBY: HENRY FRANCIS.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A., at the meeting of the Council held on 20 November 1934.

ALBERT: GEORGE GERALD, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

ALDEN: MURIEL, 75 Bainton Road, Oxford.

ANTRUM: ARTHUR HESLOP, 12 Hardwick Terrace, Keighley.

ARCHER: BERTRAM STUART TREVELYAN, 76 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ARNFIELD: SHERRATT MARTIN, 93 Moat Road, Benchill, Wythenshawe, Manchester.

BARBER: ANTHONY GERALD, 54 Wimborne Road, Southsea.

BARKER: WILLIAM, 15 Fountayne Street, York.

BAXTER: DENIS, 48 Kingsgate, Bridlington, East Yorks.

BELAVEG: MALLA REDDI HANAMA REDDI, 176 Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay, No. 12, India.

BIDDULPH: DENNIS SYDNEY GOLDEN, 4 Alfred Street, Shrewsbury.

BLACKBELL: EDGAR WATSON, "Hazelwood," Tunstall Road, Sunderland.

BLAND: JOHN, 4 Caroline Place, W.C.1.

BOYD, ANDREW CHARLES HUGH, 29 Gloucester Crescent, N.W.1.

BRANSFORD: CHARLES ALFRED, "Byways," Bypass Road, Banstead, Surrey.

BRISTOW: MAURICE HENRY, 150 Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

BROADBENT: RONALD, 12 Rising Lane, Garden Suburb, Oldham, Lancs.

BROCKLEBANK: RICHARD PHILIP ROYDS, Earlywood Edge, Ascot, Berks.

BROMLEY: GEOFFREY OWEN, 142 Forest Hill Road, Honor Oak, S.E.23.

BROOK: MARK HEATON, 49 St. John's Road, Birkby, Huddersfield.

BROWN: ALAN GEORGE, "Rose Hill," Wellingborough, Northants.

BROWN: ALISON MARGARET, 25 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.

BURROUGHS: BERNARD JOHN, Wanstead, Henley Road, Ipswich.

CALLAHAN: ROBERT CHARLES, c/o Messrs. Smith Sons and Dewar, Box 309, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

CANNING: FELIX, Weekabourough House, Marlton, Paignton.

CARPENTER: JAMES EDWARD BENHAM, The Towers, Lansdown, Bath.

CARR: EDWARD RIDEHALGH, Edge End, Wadhurst, Sussex.

CARVER: OWEN PHILIP, 44 Edburton Avenue, Brighton.

CHADWICK: HERBERT LESLIE HULME, 5 Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.

CHEMBURKER: GANPATRAO HARRIRAM, Jagonnath-Ashram, 14th Road, Khar Model Suburb, Bombay, India.

CLARK: DONALD JACK, "Colyton," 23 Hill Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset.

CLINK: STUART, "Elmbank," Wormit, Fife.

COCHRANE: FRANCIS ALFRED ARTHUR, 79 Linden Gardens, W.2.

COLLINS: ERIC VICTOR, 33 Burton Street, W.C.1.

COLLIS: RUSSELL EDWIN, 11 Station Road, Beccles, Suffolk.

COOK: MAURICE HENRY ARTHUR, 8 Barron Road, Northfield, Birmingham.

CORRISLEY: WILLIAM SHALLCROSS, 28 Park End Road, Romford, Essex.

COUNCELL: RICHARD EDWARD BRIAN, Upton Cottage, Bay Road, Clevedon, Somerset.

CRADDOCK: FREDERICK DAVID, 17 Ravensbourne Gardens, Ealing, W.13.

CRAIK: DONALD McLEOD, c/o Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

DAVIS: OSCAR BARSACH, 245 Willesden Lane, N.W.2.

DAVISON: JOHN GEORGE, 16 Francis Street, Sunderland.

DAY: BENEDETTA, Bridge Cottage, Chertsey.

D'LIMA: WILLIAM JOHN, 90 St. Andrew's Road, Bandra, Bombay, 20, India.

DOLBEY: GEORGE WILLIAM, 13 Casimir Road, Clapton, E.5.

DONNER, TYBOR KARL, 270 Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

DOODY: CYRIL HERBERT, 27 Lincoln Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

DRINKWATER: NORMAN, 74 Ryelands Street, Hereford.

DUKE-WOOLLEY: HILARY BEECHAM DUKE, 2 Palace Court, W.2.

EGGLESTON: ROBERT ALEC, c/o Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

ELLIOTT: JOHN INNES, 6 Miriam Road, Liverpool, 4.

ELSEY: ARTHUR VALENTINE, c/o Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

ELWOOD: SIDNEY LEONARD, 80 Swan Lane, Coventry.

FENNELL: FREDERICK WILFRID, Bowes House Farm, Fence Houses, Co. Durham.

FIRTH: FRANCIS DIGBY, 347 Otley Road, Far Headingley, Leeds, 6.

FISH: HERBERT, 437 Main Street, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

FLINT: JOHN BRENTNALL, 110 Norman Street, Ilkerton, Notts.

FORTESCUE: JANET MARY, 58 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7.

FOWLER: NORMAN HAROLD, 107 Hall Lane, Leeds, 12.

GARNER: CLIFFORD MICHAEL JOHN, 4 Codrington Road, Bishopston, Bristol, 7.

GIBSON: PERCY ALBERT, 11 Bennett Drive, Belfast, North Ireland.

GILBY: DANIEL, "Ruabon," Oaklands, Cheltenham.

GOLJEWSKI: SONIA, 10 rue Armand Moisant, Paris XVc.

GOODWIN: BARBARA GWYNAETH, 8 Central Mansions, Hendon, N.W.4.

GRAHAM: ALEXANDER MURRAY, Heathside, Limsfield, Surrey.

GREEN: JAMES DUDLEY, 54 Walton Hall Avenue, Liverpool, 4.

GREENWOOD: COLIN PRINCE, "Lynton," 89 Tottenhall Road, Wolverhampton.

GRIFFITHS: JACK, "Dawlish," 2 Oakfield Road, Radford, Coventry.

HAGGER: BERT JAMES LESLIE, "Clovelly," Broomfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
 HAMMOND: LEONARD HOLMES, 193 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
 HARTLAND: CEDRIC EDWIN, 35 Hampstead Lane, N.6.
 HASSELL: FRANK COLIN, 234 Young Street, North Unley, Adelaide, South Australia.
 HAYTHORNTHWAIT: GERALD GRAHAM, "Fern Bank," Harpers Lane, Bolton, Lancs.
 HILL: GWYNETH WALDO, The Court, Bream Down Avenue, Weston-super-Mare.
 HITCH: RICHARD ALSTON BROOK, Allestree, Hertford.
 HODGSON: JOHN ERNEST, 15 Meredyth Road, S.W.13.
 IRONS: THOMAS ALBERT, 4 Ash Cottages, Swannington, Nr. Leicester.
 JACKSON: HELEN LILY, Ravenswood, Lenzie, Glasgow.
 JACKSON: STANLEY JOHN HERBERT, 74 Greenvale Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
 KENYON: HORACE GOODALL, 15 Hartshill Avenue, Oakengates, Shropshire.
 KINNEAR: IAN BROWN, 26, Loraine Road, Dundee.
 LANGDON-THOMAS: GORDON JAMES, Restwoods, Southfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
 LEVY: ERIC, Hanover House, Broom Lane, Broughton Park, Manchester.
 LONG: EDWARD GEORGE, 67 Reigate Road, Worthing.
 LOW: ALICE, 1 Vernon Mansions, W.14.
 LUNG: LI HIN, 63 Upper Huskisson Street, Liverpool.
 LUNTON: HORACE NEWCOMBE, 17 Albion Place, St. James, Exeter.
 McCLURE: JOHN, "Bathwell," Prestwick, Ayrshire.
 MACINTOSH: LAURENCE ALAN, 94 Sandy Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
 McKENZIE: GWYNETH MARY, The Knoll, Radyr, Glamorgan.
 MARTINDALE: CHRISTOPHER BERNARD, Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street, Carlisle.
 MASON: EDMUND CHARLES, 5 St. Luke's Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.
 MATTHEW: STUART RUSSELL, 43 Minto Street, Edinburgh.
 MELVIN: JAMES, 41 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
 MILBURN: JOHN LYNTON, 80 Kimberley Road, Pen-y-lan, Cardiff.
 MORRIS: JOHN CHARLES, 27 Repton Road, Kenton, Middlesex.
 MULVEY: WILLIAM JOHN, 14 Freegrove Road, Holloway, N.7.
 MURPHY: JOSEPH WILLIAM, 39 Milner Square, London, N.1.
 NANDIWANA: LAKHJI K. ALABHAI, 90-94 Bapu Khote Street, Bombay, 9, India.
 PATRICK: WILLIAM MICHAEL THOMAS, Spa Grange, Hastings.
 PEAKE: BRIAN HADWEN, Courtlands, Banstead, Surrey.
 PETERS: JOHN STUART, 29 Douglas Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.
 POPE: TREVOR JAMES, 84 Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park, W.10.
 PRESCOTT: WILLIAM ALAN, 8 Belmont Park, Belfast.
 PRICE: PHILIP ROGER, The Quarry, Fairwater, Glamorganshire.
 RAAB: REGINALD ALBERT, 78 North End Road, N.W.11.
 RAW: KENNETH MALCOLM, "Alverth," 4 Kempnough Hall Road, Worsley, Manchester.
 RAY: GILBERT, 9 Stanley Road, Hastings.
 REDFERN: EWART BRINDLEY, 33 Rushton Road, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent.

REEVE: JOHN, 22 Southfield, Horbury, Wakefield.
 RIDER: NORMAN TERENCE, "The Hollies," Hampton Road, Warwick.
 RIXON: JOHN AUSTIN, 37 Cromwell Road, Walthamstow, E.17.
 ROTHWELL: TOM, 1 Oarside Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire.
 ROWLES: BENJAMIN RANDALL, 16 Sunbury Avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
 SAGE: HOWARD WILFRED MORTIMER, "Alma," 13 Parklands Avenue, Bognor Regis, Sussex.
 SAYCE: GORDON HENRY, 85 Chestnut Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.
 SCARD: HENRY EDWARD ALFRED, 30 Hamilton Terrace, Milford Haven.
 SELLERS: MARCEL ALBERT JOHN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Peckham, S.E.15.
 SHALLIS: ALFRED CHARLES, 20 Charles Street, Ealing, W.5.
 SHAPLEY: ARTHUR FRANK, 6 Woodwynd, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.
 SHARP: COLIN BASIL, 24 Windmill Road, Flitwick, Bedford.
 SHERMAN: JOAN, 9 Northgate, Ipswich.
 SHILLINGTON: PATRICK HENRY THOMAS, Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.
 SMITH: WALTER, c/o Mrs. Harrop, 14 St. Peter's Road, March, Cambs.
 SMITH-CARINGTON: BETTY MURIEL KELWAY, Selattyn Rectory, Oswestry, Salop.
 SMYTH: WILLIAM GRANVILLE, "Faunmore," Holywood, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.
 SPROTT: FERGUSON, Sandhurst, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone.
 SQUIRE: RAGLAN HUGH ANSTRUTHER, 18 Rosslyn Hill, N.W.3.
 STAMP: DAVID, 109 Devas Street, Bow, E.3.
 STOLL: JOHANN LESLIE CECIL, 8 Celia Road, Tufnell Park, N.19.
 THOMPSON: ALAN, 81 Manchester Road, Accrington, Lancs.
 TODD: CYRIL ERIK, Public Works, Department, Pretoria, South Africa.
 TRENT: MARGARET ALICIA, 1 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.
 TUFFEY: HENRY GUY, Melrose, 54 Quilter Road, Felixstowe.
 VAZ: JULIUS LAZARUS, Moghul House, De Lisle Road, Bombay, 13, India.
 VICKERY: MAXWELL EDWARD, 50 Holland Street, Kensington, W.8.
 VINEY: THOMAS LESLIE, 14 Pound Street, Warminster.
 VOS: ERIC FRANCIS, P.O. Box 268, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
 WADE: JOHN HOWARD, Greenway, Amersham, Bucks.
 WALKER: NEVIL GOWAN WEYBOURNE, 53 Albany Street, N.W.1.
 WARD: NORMAN WALTER, 40 Cedar's Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.
 WARMAN: KENNETH, 2 Beechwood Drive, Wibsey, Bradford.
 WATSON: JAMES FLETCHER, 57 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
 WHITTLE: JAMES MURRAY, "The Vicarage," Bramber Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex.
 WHITTON: ALEXANDER RICHARD, Hillside, Marple, Via Stockport.
 WICKER: FRANK ALBERT, 1 Granville Road, Gravesend, Kent.
 WILKINS: RALPH ROLAND, "The Red Cottage," 53 Southborough Road, Bickley, Kent.
 WRIGHT: ROLAND KEITH, c/o T. P. Bennett, 41 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 YOUNG: JAMES DICKSON, 37 Stewart Terrace, Edinburgh.
 YOUNG: LESLIE RADFORD, 37 Isis Street, Earlsfield, S.W.18.
 YOUNG: RICHARD ARTHUR, 81 London Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

Notices

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING, SESSION 1934-35, MONDAY, 17 DECEMBER 1934, AT 8 P.M.

The Second General Meeting of the Session 1934-35 will be held on Monday, 17 December 1934, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the First General Meeting held on Monday, 3 December 1934; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election; to read the following paper: "Modern Church Architecture" by Edward Maufe, M.A.Oxon. [F.]; to present the London Architecture Medal and Diploma 1933 to Messrs. Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander [F., A. and A.] for their building, St. Saviour's Church, Eltham, S.E.

EXHIBITION AT THE R.I.B.A.
INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE 1924-34

The International Exhibition of photographs and models of buildings completed between the years 1924-34 now on view at the R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1., will be open to the public free of charge until 3 January between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.).

THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1934

The attention of members is drawn to the Form of Nomination and the conditions, subject to which the award will be made, for a building built within a radius of eight miles

from Charing Cross during the three years ending 31 December 1934, issued separately with the current number of the JOURNAL. Any member of the Royal Institute is at liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the Jury.

The Nomination Forms should be returned to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 28 February 1935.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AND STUDENTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new Members and Students at General Meetings. In future new Members and Students will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected Member or Student for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival on a special bench or benches reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting, on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission, each new Member or Student will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit them as Members or Students.

At the close of the meeting selected members of the Council will introduce themselves to the new members and will make it their duty to introduce them to other members.

The introduction and reception of new members and students will take place at any of the Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the exception of the meeting for the presentation of prizes in January, and the meeting for the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal in April.

LEGAL ADVICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE R.I.B.A.

The Practice Standing Committee, with the approval and authority of the Council, have made arrangements with an experienced solicitor whereby members of the R.I.B.A. can obtain legal advice for a very moderate fee on matters which arise in their practice from time to time.

The following arrangements have been made:—

A member desiring advice as to his legal position should in the first instance communicate his enquiry to the Hon. Secretary of the Practice Standing Committee, together with the relative documents. Should the matter raise a question of general interest to the profession the Committee would obtain the opinion and forward it to the member. In other cases the member would be put in communication with the solicitor, who would advise him direct.

In matters of general interest the solicitor's fee would be borne equally by the R.I.B.A. and the member concerned, and in other cases the fee would be borne wholly by the member. The fee would in either case be limited to a fixed amount. The advice would normally be confined to an opinion on the documents, but in cases where an interview between the member and the solicitor would be desirable, this would be arranged without extra fee.

Particulars as to the fee chargeable may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

Now that the Registration Act is in force, the Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register, and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The eighth series of informal talks on architecture to boys and girls will be given at the Royal Institute of British Architects during the forthcoming Christmas holidays.

At the invitation of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, The Hon. Humphrey Pakington, F.R.I.B.A., has kindly consented to give the talks this year. They will be illustrated by lantern slides, and Mr. Pakington has chosen as his subject—

THE FACE OF ENGLAND PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

1. *The Past*.—What did England look like during the Roman Occupation: after the Conquest: in Elizabethan times: in the Eighteenth Century? Landscape: agriculture and forestry: transport: cities, market-towns, and villages.

2. *The Present*.—Effects of the Industrial revolution. Railways: factories: slums: overcrowding: Black Country: beauty-spots: chaos.

3. *The Future*.—An age of Planning. Realisation of the beauty of Industry, instead of merely talking about it. Death of the Big City. Reorganisation of England. Everybody happy at last.

The lectures will be given in the Henry Jarvis Memorial Room, in the new R.I.B.A. Building at 66 Portland Place, W.1, on the following dates:—

Monday, 31 December 1934, at 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 2 January 1935, at 3.30 p.m.

Friday, 4 January 1935, at 3.30 p.m.

Tickets for any or all of the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The tickets are free.

Owing to the limited seating space of the Hall it is hoped that application will not be made for more tickets than can be used.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of the Bye-law 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A.:—

AS FELLOW

William James Kemp, junr.

AS ASSOCIATE

John Ernest Mowlem.

AS LICENTIATES

Sydney Ernest Gomme.

Harold John Lurcock.

Competitions

CEMENT MARKETING CO.: WORKING MEN'S FLATS

The Cement Marketing Company are holding a competition for designs for five-storey blocks of working-men's flats suitable for construction in reinforced concrete.

Assessors: Mr. Joseph Emberton [F.], Mr. Burnard Gen. M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. L. H. Keay [F.].

Premiums: £300, £200, £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 19 January 1935.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the Publicity Department, Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., Portland House, Tettil Street, London, S.W.1.

COVENTRY: NEW PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The City of Coventry Local Education Authority invite Registered Architects who on 1 August 1934 were residing or practising in the City of Coventry to submit in competition designs for a new Public Elementary School to be erected on a site at Wyken.

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [F.].

Premiums: £100, £50 and £30.

CROYDON: DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Corporation of Croydon are holding a competition for the lay-out and development of a site in the centre of the town. Assessor: Mr. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., M.T.P.I. [F.].

Premiums: £500, and £350 to be divided between not more than three placed next in order of merit.

Last day for receiving designs: 30 April 1935.

Last day for questions: 31 January 1935.

Conditions may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Croydon. Deposit £1 is.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY: PUBLIC OFFICES

The Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council are holding a competition for new Public Offices.

Assessor: Mr. C. H. James [F.].

Premiums: £75, £35, and £25.

Last day for receiving designs: 22 December 1934.

Last day for questions: 30 October 1934.

WEMBLEY: NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES

The Wembley Urban District Council invite architects of British nationality and resident in the British Isles to submit in competition designs for new municipal offices, public library and fire station.

Assessor: Mr. Stanley Hamp [F.].

Premiums: £300, £250, £150 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 March 1935.

WIRRAL U.D.C.: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Wirral U.D.C. are holding a competition for new Council Offices, to be erected at Pensby Road, Heswall, limited to architects practising in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Chester.

Assessor: Mr. Gilbert Fraser, M.C. [F.].

Premiums: £40, £30, £20.

Last day for receiving designs: 31 December 1934.

Conditions of the competition can be obtained from Mr. W. F. Roberts, Clerk to U.D.C., Council Offices, Heswall. Wirral. Deposit £1 is.

Members' Column

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

AN ENGLISH architect, who until recently had an excellent practice in America, wishes to get in touch with another, relative to forming a partnership in this country.—Box No. 2911, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBER (A.R.I.B.A.), age 30, wishes to purchase partnership in established practice, London preferred; 13 years' experience in all classes of work. Good capital available. Apply Box No. 2811, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

LEARNER WANTED

LEARNER wanted by Fellow of the Institute practising in West End. No premium required. Box No. 2311, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PRACTICE

Mr. N. H. N. DARBY, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., A.M.T.P.I., of 1 The Centre, Weston-super-Mare, and Mr. R. D. Manning, L.R.I.B.A., of Bank Chambers, Woking, have commenced business at 15 Castle Street, Exeter, under the name Darby and Manning, Chartered Architects and Surveyors and Town-planning Consultants. Both parties will continue to carry on their existing practices at Weston and Woking respectively.

ROOM TO LET

ONE ROOM, 18 ft. by 9 ft., to let in busy architect's office, Victoria Street, with separate entrance and lift. Occasional employment for tenant might be arranged if desired. Telephone. Moderate rental, including light and cleaning. Apply Box No. 1411, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION IN OFFICE

ARCHITECT with office in Manchester Square has accommodation for another. For terms apply Box No. 9114, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

J. D. HOSSACK, F.R.I.B.A., will take up residence on Saturday the 17th instant, at "Sunny Hill," 5 Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey. Telephone: Elmbridge 3350.

Mr. J. L. STEPHEN MANSFIELD, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., has moved his office to the E. S. and A. Bank Building, 70 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Minutes I

SESSION 1934-1935

At the First General Meeting of the Session, 1934-1935, held on Monday, 3 December 1934, at 8 p.m.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 52 Fellows (including 15 Members of Council), 61 Associates (including 4 Members of Council), 19 Licentiates (including 4 Members of Council), and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Twelfth General Meeting, held on 18 June 1934, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Professor Edward Bullough, M.A. Cantab., elected Honorary Associate 1914; Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Chairman of the Faculty Board of Fine Arts, University of Cambridge; Secretary to the Board of Architectural Studies, Cambridge.

Dr. Hendrik Petrus Berlage, elected Honorary Corresponding Member, Holland, 1928. Royal Gold Medallist 1932.

Georges Harmand, elected Honorary Corresponding Member, France, 1907.

Percy Henry Adams, elected Associate 1895, Fellow 1919.

Thomas Henry Baker, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1928.

Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., elected Associate 1893, Fellow 1928. Sir Harold Brakspear was a Past President of the Wessex Society of Architects and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1930 to 1934.

Albert Nelson Bromley, elected Fellow 1886. Mr. Bromley was a Past President of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1896 to 1899.

Walter Gerard Buck, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1926. Mr. Buck was a Past President of the Sheffield, South

Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1930 to 1932.

Charles Barry Cleveland, F.R.A.I.C., elected Associate 1904, Fellow 1926.

Lt.-Col. Arthur Edward Cogswell, T.D., transferred to Fellowship Class 1925.

John Duke Coleridge, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1919.

Duncan Elliott, O.B.E., elected Licentiate 1931, Fellow 1932.

Henry Edward Farmer, M.B.E., elected Fellow 1901.

Joseph Marr Johnston, elected Licentiate 1911, Fellow 1926.

Donald Matheson, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

Fellow 1925. Mr. Matheson was a Past President of the

Inverness Architectural Association and represented that

body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1929 to 1930.

Charles Stanley Peach, elected Fellow 1892. Mr. Peach was

a Member of the R.I.B.A. Council from 1912-1914,

1919-1920 and 1921-1922.

Beresford Pite, Hon. M.A. Cantab., Hon. A.R.C.A. Lond.,

elected Associate 1888, Fellow 1896. Mr. Pite was a

Member of the R.I.B.A. Council from 1895-1904, 1905-

1906 and 1910-1911.

Henry Sproatt, LL.D., R.C.A., F.R.A.I.C., elected Fellow

1926. President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

Sir John Sulman, elected Associate 1872, Fellow 1883, Pugin

Student 1872.

Alexander Symon, elected Associate 1900, Fellow 1924.

John Perrins Osborne, elected Associate 1882, Fellow 1894,

transferred to Class of Retired Fellows 1934.

John Edward Still, elected Licentiate 1912, Fellow 1921,

transferred to Class of Retired Fellows 1931.

Charles Arthur Bladon, P.A.S.L., elected Associate 1921.

Edwin William Poley, elected Associate 1882, Tite Prize-

man 1884.

George Sinclair, elected Associate 1896.

Harold Smith, elected Associate 1896.

George Lawton Brown, elected Licentiate 1911.

Arthur George Corner, elected Licentiate 1931.

Alexander McInnes Gardner, elected Licentiate 1911.

George Frederick Grover, elected Licentiate 1931.

John Manuel, elected Licentiate 1912.

William Allen Maylett, elected Licentiate 1911.

Lt.-Col. Gavin Paterson, elected Licentiate 1911.

William Clifford Stayner, elected Licentiate 1931.

Michael Vine Treleaven, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

Robert Williams, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

FELLOWS.

G. Leonard Elkington.

T. Harry Gibbs.

W. S. Purchon.

ASSOCIATES.

Eric Boothroyd.

F. R. D. Coleman.

Alfred C. Flitcroft.

N. F. Gossage.

William R. Hutcheson.

E. F. Scaife.

Jack L. Thorpe.

LICENTIATES.

Thos. L. Smithson.

Peter Warren.

STUDENTS.

G. Pelham Bird.

G. Hughes.

L. H. McDermott.

J. S. McFadyen.

Donald I. Pryde.

H. C. Upton.

Mr. John N. Summerson, B.A. (Arch.) Lond. [4], having read a Paper on "John Nash," a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. C. L. Stocks, Permanent Commissioner of Crown Lands, seconded by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A. [F.], a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Summerson by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 10 p.m.

Architects' Benevolent Society

PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

The provision of an adequate pension when working days are over has been a matter of grave concern to the professional man since interest rates on gilt-edged and other safe stocks have fallen with no immediate prospect of recovery. There was a time when a few thousand pounds meant comfort, but those days have gone, and the scheme of pension and family insurance outlined below makes its appearance at a most opportune moment.

The scheme has been formulated by the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society and is available to all members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies. An adequate pension can be secured, fixed in amount, and in every way guaranteed, together with the benefit of a widow's pension, payable for life and similarly guaranteed, if the member does not reach retirement age.

The scheme is designed on the broadest lines and the member without dependants may take advantage of the pension benefit alone or the pension can be commuted for a cash sum if desired.

BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEME

The benefits under the scheme include:—

- (1) A Member's Pension, which may be effected for units of £50 per annum, payable monthly and commencing on attainment of the anniversary of entry nearest to age 65. This pension is guaranteed over a minimum period of five years and payable thereafter for the remainder of life.
- (2) The Beneficiary's Pension, payable as from the anniversary mentioned in Benefit No. 1, but to the widow (or other nominated beneficiary) if the member dies before age 65. The amount of this pension is adjusted in accordance with the disparity between the ages of the member and his wife.
- (3) Family Provision. Under this benefit a payment of £50 yearly is made to the dependant from the date of death of the member prior to age 65 until attainment of the anniversary previously mentioned, after which Benefit No. 2 becomes available.

Provision can be made for any number of units (of £50 per annum) up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

By adopting a scheme which is limited to members of the architectural profession, the Committee has been able to secure more advantageous terms than would be obtainable by members individually.

Members are entitled to claim rebate of Income Tax on their periodical contributions to the scheme both in respect of pension and of family provision benefit.

Full particulars of the scheme will be sent on application to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

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